

## Mondale reports to Carter

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R). — Vice President Walter Mondale today reported to President Carter on his trip to Europe during which he had talks on Southern African issues with South African Prime Minister John Vorster. The White House gave no details of the meeting between Mr. Carter and the vice president who returned last night from his second tour abroad since the Carter administration took office on Jan. 20. On the latest visit, he visited Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia and Britain and met Mr. Vorster in Vienna. After talking to Mr. Carter, Mr. Mondale sat in on the president's discussions with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz on the Middle East.

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## King Hussein: Likud victory will not alter our rights or conditions for a just peace

AMMAN (J.T.). — In a televised broadcast to the nation, His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday that the victory of the rightwing Likud bloc in the Israeli general elections will neither alter Jordan's position on the Middle East peace nor diminish Arab or Palestinian rights.

Speaking on Jordan Television on the occasion of Independence and Army Day, King Hussein said that the victory of forces in Israel whose methodology is violence and terrorism and whose ideology is extremism and expansionism could affect peace efforts.

### He says in Washington

## Prince Fahd hopeful for future after Carter's M.E. remarks

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R). — President Carter conferred today with Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz on the Middle East, amid uncertainty about peace prospects after the election victory of Israel's rightwing Likud Party.

Immediately on arrival at the White House for the first round of two days of talks with the president, Prince Fahd called for the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

Neither he nor Mr. Carter, speaking at an arrival ceremony on the White House lawn, referred to Likud leader Menachem Begin's stated refusal to withdraw from occupied territory or agree to a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank.

Prince Fahd said he was hopeful about the future because of Mr. Carter's recent statements that the creation of a Palestinian homeland was a central issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"This optimism stems from your own view that the issue of Palestine is the core of the problem and it is necessary to create a homeland for the Palestinian people," he told Mr. Carter. "We must seize the opportunity to seize a settlement, lest it get lost."

Prince Fahd endorsed the judgement of President Carter, who in recent weeks has met the leaders of other Middle East countries, that 1977 was a propitious time to move towards a Middle East settlement.

Prince Fahd indirectly mentioned hopes the United States would use its huge military and political commitment to Israel to get that country's new leaders to make concessions despite what the Arabs view as their hard and uncompromising policies.

"This attitude on your part," he told Mr. Carter, "coupled with the tremendous moral and material capabilities at your disposal, make us hope that this problem, which has brought many wars and much suffering, is now on its way towards a settlement."

"We share with you the belief that unless there is a comprehensive and just settlement of this problem it will remain a source of great danger not only for the area but for the whole world."

President Carter said the United States and Saudi Arabia had extremely close relations and mentioned the Arab country's dominant position in oil production and oil exports to the United States.

But, despite U.S. concern about the potential consequences of Mr. Begin's policies, Mr. Carter ignored reports from Egypt saying the "oil weapon" would be used by the Arabs if Israel's new leaders refuse to withdraw from occupied Arab territory.

The president recently said Israel should return to its 1967 borders, with perhaps minor changes, and also called for creation of a homeland for the Palestinians.

And, last Sunday, Mr. Carter said failure to move towards a

ments for a just peace as total Israel withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and allowing the Palestinians an opportunity to practice the right of self-determination and set up their own national entity on their own soil.

Within a free Arab context, this entity could then determine its ties with the rest of the Arab World, he said.

King Hussein said what is now required is a positive, collective Arab position to present to the world at large.

He spoke of President Carter whom he met during his recent visit to the United States in glowing terms. He praised President Carter's courageous and active leadership.

The King said he had returned from the visit, which came at a crucial time, with a sense of satisfaction as a result of the deep and detailed discussions he had with the American president and members of the new administration.

He said President Carter was well aware of the dimensions of the Middle East problem and had shown a strong determination to contribute towards bringing about a just peace in the region.

The key notes of the King's speech were moderation and reason. He said Jordan was a bastion of reason, moderation and realism in the region. It is a country that is open to the world and that believes in dialogue and interaction with trends in the rest of the world.

Because of this, he said, Jordan has come in for its unduly share of criticism and accusations.

Speaking on the meaning of independence, the King said that Jordan was a positive and active force in the Arab homeland. It has fought for and sacrificed for the national cause and to discharge its historic obligations.

Without this role, without this mission and without the rule of reason, independence would have no meaning, he said.

Jordan is dedicated to economic and social development, King Hussein added, to building a strong, free and cohesive society which it would like to see not just in Jordan but in the entire Arab World.

He praised Jordan's armed forces, which he said bore a special mission as the bulwark of Arabism and independence against all forms of foreign domination.

The Jordanian army is the offspring of the Arab Revolution, he said, and is responsible for keeping half of Palestine in Arab hands and saving it from being incorporated in the Israeli state in 1948.

There was no confirmation here of fighting on the major southern front, running between the rightist-held town of Marjayoun and the leftist strongholds of Kiyam and Ibi Al Saqi north of the Israeli frontier.

Fighting has continued in southern Lebanon after the civil war ended in other parts of Lebanon with the entry of a 30,000-strong Arab League peace force, made up mainly of Syrian regulars, in major combat zones.

The force has not so far deployed south of the Litani River, understood to form the "red line" beyond which Israel has said it would not tolerate any non-Lebanese Arab forces.

The rightists in the south have forged close links with Israel, and rightwing ground action is frequently supported by Israeli artillery fire.

Meanwhile, tension continued around the northern Lebanese village of Billa, where fierce fighting between rightwing militiamen and Syrian troops of the peace force was said to have left 27 Syrians dead.

The Syrians have thrown a ring of steel around Billa, about 20 kms. southeast of the northern port of Tripoli, and reporters trying to reach the mountain village were told it had been declared a prohibited military zone.

Observers in Beirut said the Billa clashes had underlined friction between part of the

105 children and six teachers held in the school was hurt in the shooting. But heavily armed police took no chances and pushed back by another 100 metres the security cordon ringing the school.

Also a train was taken over by another group of South Moluccan guerrillas about 20 kms north of here at the same time as the school raid. It has about 50 hostages aboard.

A food delivery was arranged over a field telephone installed in the train last night. Two guerrillas, a man and a woman, came out of the train to pick the food. They said nothing to the policemen.

But a scribbled note handed last night to the technician who

installed the phone made the gunmen's demands to the Dutch government — freedom for 21 South Moluccans jailed for earlier guerrilla attacks and a Boeing 747 to fly them and the two new groups of gunmen to an undisclosed destination abroad. The fact that the note came from the train suggested to police that the guerrillas' leader was aboard.

Prime Minister Joop den Uyl met his defence and justice ministers in The Hague this morning to discuss the demands. But there was no indication what the government's answer would be to the South Moluccan extremists who want independence from Indonesia for their island homeland.

President Nimeiri referred to the size of the country when he asserted that no invader could conquer it unless it was a superpower.

Ethiopia, Libya and others might try, but they could not succeed "because our country is so big that after three days they would not know what to do."

The Sudanese leader, due to be inaugurated tonight for a four-year term following a plebiscite in which he received 99 per cent of the votes, doubted that war would break out in the region.

It would only happen if Soviet weapons pouring into neighbouring states reached saturation point.

President Nimeiri has asked the Russians to reduce the size of their embassy staff in Khartoum in the wake of the expulsion of the Soviet military advisers.

President Nimeiri made the aid request during talks he and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Mansour Khalid, held with the visiting American ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Andrew Young.

Asked if he wanted American military advisers to replace the Russians, who, he said, should have gone two years ago because they were doing nothing and were not needed, President Nimeiri replied that what he wanted was American military equipment, which he knew was very modern.

## King Hussein receives jubilee gift from army

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian Armed Forces Tuesday gave His Majesty King Hussein a studded pendant for his silver jubilee. It bears the emblem of the Jordanian Army and represents its formations.

Expressing his thanks and pleasure in accepting the present the King emphasised his pride in the Armed Forces —

"the shield of the country and the embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the whole Arab homeland."

Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Zeid Ibn Shaker praised King Hussein for his continued support of the army, and reiterated the allegiance of the Armed Forces to their supreme commander.

## Israeli shells hammer south Lebanon villages

SIDON, Lebanon, May 24 (R). — Israeli gunners showered shells on three Lebanese settlements near the sensitive border with Israel overnight for the first time since the rightwing Likud bloc won Israel's general elections, local residents reported.

They said the villages of Kasraya Al Foukhar and Kfar Koummame as well as the outskirts of the bustling market town of Nabatieh had come under heavy shelling from Israeli positions across the border.

In Rashaya Al Foukhar, about 6 kms. from the frontier, at least four people were wounded, residents said, adding that the shelling had wrought considerable material damage in Kfar Koummame and Nabatieh.

Residents said that tension along the barbed wire fence which forms the border with Israel was running high after Israeli spotter planes overflew the area a few hours after the shelling subsided at dawn.

The residents' version conflicted with reports from Israel which said the sound of heavy fighting between Lebanese rightists and forces of the country's leftist-Palestinian alliance had been throughout the night.

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## Waldheim recommends extension of U.N. Golan force

UNITED NATIONS, May 24 (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today recommended a further six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) separating the Syrian and Israeli armies on the Golan Heights. In a report to the Security Council, which is due to meet before the current mandate expires at the end of this month, he said: "Taking into account all the factors involved, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential."

Price : 50 fils

## Podgorny relieved of Soviet party post

MOSCOW, May 24 (R). — Nikolai Podgorny, President of the Soviet Union, was dropped from the Kremlin's ruling Politburo today in a move seen by diplomatic analysts as spelling the end of his political career.

The official Tass news agency said a full meeting of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee had relieved the 74-year-old president of his duties in the Politburo — the party's inner cabinet. It gave no reason for the surprise action.

President Podgorny, one of the Kremlin's ruling trio since 1965, had appeared to be firmly established as head of state. He returned last month from a Southern African tour widely hailed in the Soviet press.

Today's announcement did not immediately affect Mr. Podgorny's position as president. But diplomatic analysts said it was a near certainty that he would be relieved of his post at a June meeting of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's rubber stamp parliament.

Western observers said the president's demotion could have been prompted by his age or his health, rather than political considerations.

(At the United Nations in New York, Soviet representative Oleg Troyanovsky suggested that Mr. Podgorny's age could be the reason for dropping him from the Politburo.)

Mr. Podgorny is older than his Kremlin colleagues, party leader Leonid Brezhnev, 70, and Premier Alexei Kosygin, 73.

The president has been active since his return from Africa, representing the Kremlin in negotiations with visiting heads of state, including Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

The plenary session of the Central Committee, which usually meets about twice a year, also relieved Mr. Konstantin Katushev of his post as secretary of the policy-making body.

Mr. Katushev, who was responsible for the Kremlin's

possible for the Kremlin's relations with other ruling communist parties, was recently appointed Soviet delegate to the Comecon economic bloc.

At the time analysts said it was almost inevitable that the 49-year-old Kremlin official — formerly the youngest member of committee's secretariat — would have to relinquish his

other important job. Tass said he had been relieved of his duties in view of his transfer to work in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon)."

He is to be replaced by his deputy, 68-year-old former civil engineer Konstantin Ruskov, a former ambassador to Mongolia.

## Begin's illness causes speculation about a successor to head Likud

TEL AVIV, May 24 (R). — The leadership of Israel's next government was still in doubt today despite assurances from rightwing leaders that the ailing Mr. Menachem Begin would become prime minister.

Mr. Begin, 64, who suffered a severe heart attack two months ago, was rushed to hospital early yesterday after complaining of chest pains, strain and exhaustion after last week's general election in which his Likud movement won 43 seats in the country's 120-member Knesset.

His personal doctors said he would remain in hospital at least a week and could return to politics after further rest. But they warned he would have to limit his workload for some time.

Likud leaders said Mr. Begin would definitely head Israel's next government, but informed political sources said the party's leadership was already seeking alternative solutions should Mr. Begin's illness prevent him from assuming a full prime ministerial role.

The scenario for a withdrawal from the active political scene by Mr. Begin was still uncertain, particularly as his health's movement with such a strong hand that he has no heir-apparent.

Theoretically, the mantle of

leadership would go to 53-year-old former air force chief Ezer Weizman, who holds the number two position in Mr. Begin's Herut faction of the Likud.

But there were strong indications that the flamboyant Mr. Weizman, who organised the successful election campaign, would not be a suitable candidate in the eyes of the other Likud factions, which are headed by conservative, somewhat sombre politicians. In Mr. Begin's absence, Likud is headed by Mr. Simha Erlich who leads the liberal faction within Likud.

The Likud leaders today opened coalition negotiations with the newly formed Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), which won 15 seats in the elections, according to the still-unofficial results.

The DMC head, archaeology professor Yigael Yadin, told reporters that the first item on the agenda was foreign and defence policy and that a new meeting between the two groups would take place on Thursday.

Likud and the DMC have diametrically opposed positions on the future of the occupied West Bank of Jordan, but Mr. Begin is known to want to include the reformist DMC in his government rather than turn solely to ultra-religious movements for his parliamentary majority.

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## The task ahead

The process of nation-building that has taken place over the past 25 years will come in for some self-congratulation today that is altogether justified in many respects. The development of Jordan into what it has become today is something that all Arabs can be proud of, because it is an example of what can be done when there is the right blend of decisive leadership and productive activity by the citizenry. Jordan is not a rich land in terms of natural resources. Its progress has come by the hard work of its citizens, a sense of long-term planning on the part of the government, and the financial support of many friends. If one has worked hard against large odds during the past quarter of a century, then it is appropriate today to take a day off to cheer our own accomplishments.

But if the past 25 years have been a challenge that has been met, the next 25 years are an equally great challenge. Jordan as a nation is moving out of the stage where a few talented men can run the country's major industries and institutions. We are moving into a phase of national growth that requires the establishment of more sophisticated systems to deal with the challenges and obstacles that are all a part of the process of sustained development. This means that Jordan now needs to take another look at its institutional framework to see whether the ways of the past are still appropriate for the ways of the future. We should closely examine the size and functions of the large government bureaucracy, to reassess whether it is healthy or even affordable for the state to remain an employer of so many people who do not all do a great deal of work.

In other words, the key asset that will be required for the coming decades is an ability to sustain the developmental process in a rational and productive manner, with as little waste as possible, and much less of the misallocation of human resources that is so prevalent today. Jordan is moving into the international arena of nations on a more substantial scale, and it is time now to get our job of nation-building done in a manner that will stand up to international scrutiny. Over the next 25 years, this would be the best gift that we could give to the people who have accomplished the achievements of the past 25.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three Jordanian dailies took up different subjects in their commentaries Tuesday.

Al Ra'i discussed the visit of Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince to the United States, while Al Dustour commented on Prince Hassan's visit to the northern Badia. Al Akhbar commented on Mr. Begin's illness.

AL RA'I commented on Prince Fahd's statement prior to starting his visit to the U.S. that while Americans need our oil we need their political weight. No one denies the existence of American and European interests in the Arab World. The vital question the paper asks is the identity of those parties guaranteeing and protecting these interests.

Israel has been able to convince, or rather delude, the West into thinking that Israel was that protector. This delusion has been sustained by the fact that the U.S. interests have not been seriously affected in spite of continued American military and financial support for Israel, the paper says.

Prince Fahd's statements make it clear that the Arabs realise the magnitude of America's interests in the region and they should stress this fact to the American's to unveil the fallacy nurtured by Israel that she is the protector of their interests in the region, the paper concluded.

AL DUSTOUR, said that a concrete development plan is being executed in the Jordanian countryside and Badia; this is not a case of ringing declarations and no action. The

two areas are witnessing a process of fundamental economic and social change, the paper adds, which should contribute to the comprehensive development process in the country.

The responsibility for the development of the Badia does not lie solely with the public sector, the paper says. It should be shouldered by all sectors.

The time has come for those educated Jordanians who come from the countryside and the Badia to play a leading role in the development of their respective regions.

AL AKHBAR says that Begin is not suffering from a physical illness alone, but also from being unable to transcend the mentality of the 1940's. He cannot understand that the world of today cannot accept the policies of the past, the paper adds.

It has also been demonstrated that the majority of Israelis are suffering from chauvinism, chronic vanity and an expectation of unlimited U.S. support, the paper continues.

Such diseases are more dangerous to humanity than the illness of Begin, which can be treated, but can the Israelis be cured of their chronic illness, the paper wonders?

### Off with its lid

Mahmoud Bailey apologises for the non-appearance of his weekly column. He will be bounding back into action next week -- Inshallah.

## Carter: Industrial nations can no longer be basis of global stability

The following are excerpts from President Carter's speech at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana on May 22.

I believe we can have a foreign policy that is democratic, that is based on our fundamental values, and that uses power and influence for humane purposes. We can also have a foreign policy that the American people both support -- and understand.

We are confident of the good sense of our own people, and so we let them share the process of making foreign policy decisions. We can thus speak with the voices of 215 million, not just of a handful.

Democracy's great recent successes -- in India, Portugal, Greece, Spain -- show that our confidence is not misplaced.

Being confident of our own future, we are now free of that inordinate fear of communism which once led us to embrace any dictator who joined us in our fear.

For too many years we have been willing to adopt the flawed principles and tactics of our adversaries, sometimes abandoning our values for theirs. We fought fire with fire, never thinking that fire is better fought with water.

This approach failed -- with Vietnam the best example of its intellectual and moral poverty.

But through failure we have found our way back to our own principles and values, and we have regained our lost confidence.

By the measure of history, our nation's two hundred years are brief; and our rise to world eminence is brief still. It dates from 1945, when Europe and the old international order both lay in ruins. Before then, America was largely on the periphery of world affairs. Since then, we have inescapably

been at the centre. Our policy during this period was guided by two principles: A belief that Soviet expansion must be contained, and the corresponding belief in the importance of an almost exclusive alliance among non-communist nations on both sides of the Atlantic.

That system could not last forever unchanged. Historical trends have weakened its foundation. The unifying threat of conflict with the Soviet Union has become less intensive -- even though the competition has become more extensive.

It is a familiar truth that the world today is in the midst of the most profound and rapid transformation in its entire history. In less than a generation the daily lives and the aspirations of most human beings have been transformed. Colonialism has nearly gone; a new sense of national identity exists in almost one hundred new countries; knowledge has become more widespread; aspirations are higher. As more people have been freed from traditional constraints, more have become determined to achieve social justice.

The world is still divided by ideological disputes, dominated by regional conflicts, and threatened by the danger that we will not resolve the differences of race and wealth without violence or without drawing into combat the major military powers. We can no longer separate the traditional issues of war and peace from the new global questions of justice, equity, and human rights.

It is a new world -- but America should not fear it. It is a new world -- and we should help to shape it. It is a new world that calls for a new American foreign policy -- a policy based on constant decency in its values, and on optimism in its historical vision.

We can no longer have a policy solely for the industrial nations as the foundation of global stability, but we must respond to the new reality of a politically awakening world.

We can no longer expect that the other 150 nations will follow the dictates of the powerful, but we must continue -- confidently -- our efforts to inspire, and to persuade, and to lead.

Our policy must reflect our belief that the world can hope for more than simple survival -- and our belief that dignity and freedom are man's fundamental spiritual requirements.

Our policy must shape an international system that will last longer than secret deals. We cannot make this kind of policy by manipulation. Our policy must be open and candid; it must be one of constructive global involvement, resting on these five cardinal premises:

First, our policy should reflect our people's basic commitment to promote the cause of human rights.

This does not mean that we can conduct our foreign policy by rigid moral maxims. We live in a world that is imperfect and will always be imperfect -- a world that is complex and will always be complex.

I understand fully the limits of moral suasion. I have no illusion that changes will come easily or soon. But I also believe that it is a mistake to undervalue the power of words and of the ideas that words embody.

In the life of the human spirit, words are action -- much more so than many of us may realise who live in countries where freedom of expression is taken for granted.

Nonetheless, we can already see dramatic worldwide advances in the protection of the individual from the arbitrary power of the state. For us to ignore this trend would be to lose influence and moral authority in the world. To lead it will be to regain the moral stature we once had.

Second, we have moved deliberately to reinforce the bonds among our democracies. In our recent meetings in London we agreed to widen our economic cooperation; to promote free trade; to strengthen the world's monetary system; to seek ways of avoiding nuclear proliferation; we prepared constructive proposals for the forthcoming meetings on north-south problems of poverty, development, and global well-being; and we agreed on joint efforts to reinforce and modernise our common defence.

Third, we have moved to engage the Soviet Union in a joint effort to halt the strategic arms race. That race is not only dangerous, it is morally deplorable. We must put an end to it.

Our goal is to be fair to both sides. To produce reciprocal stability, parity, and security. We desire a freeze on further modernisation and continuing substantial reductions of strategic weapons. We want a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing, a prohibition against chemical warfare, no attack on hostilities against satellites and arms limitations in the Indian Ocean.

I believe in détente with the Soviet Union. To me it means progress towards peace. But that progress must be both comprehensive and reciprocal. We cannot have accommodation in one part of the world

and the aggravation of conflicts in another.

Fourth, we are taking deliberate steps to improve the chances of lasting peace in the Middle East.

Through wide-ranging consultations with the leaders of the countries involved we have found some areas of agreement and some movement towards consensus. The negotiations must continue.

Through my public comments, I have also tried to suggest a more flexible framework for the discussion of the three key issues which have so far been intractable: The nature of a comprehensive peace, the relationship between security and borders, and the issue of the Palestinian homeland.

The historic friendship between the United States and Israel is not dependent on domestic politics in either nation; it is derived from our common respect for human freedom and from our common search for permanent peace. We will continue to promote a settlement which all of us need. Our own policy will not be affected by changes in leadership in any of the countries in the Middle East. Therefore, we expect Israel and her neighbours to continue to bound by U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, which they have previously accepted.

This may be the most propitious time for a genuine settlement since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict. To let this opportunity pass could mean a disaster, not only for the Middle East, but perhaps for the international political and economic order as well.

Fifth, we are attempting, even at the risk of some friction with our friends, to reduce the danger of nuclear proliferation and the worldwide spread of conventional arms.

We have also completed a comprehensive review of our own policy on arms transfers. Competition in arms sales is inimical to peace and destructive of the economic development of the poorer countries. We will, as a matter of national policy, seek to reduce the annual dollar volume of arms sales, to restrict the transfer of advanced weaponry, and to reduce the extent of our co-production arrangements with foreign states. Just as important, we are trying to get other nations to join us in this effort.

It is important that we make progress towards normalising relations with the People's Republic of China. We see the American-Chinese relationship as a central element of our global policy, and China as a key force for global peace. We wish to cooperate closely with the creative Chinese people on the problems that confront all mankind. We hope to find a formula which can bridge some of the difficulties that still separate us.

Finally, let me say that we are committed to a peaceful resolution of the crisis in Southern Africa. The time has come for the principle of majority rule to be the basis for political order, recognising that in a democratic system the rights of the minority must also be protected. To be peaceful, change must come promptly. The United States is determined to work together with our European allies and the concerned African states to shape a consensual international framework for the rapid and progressive transformation of Southern African society and to help protect it from unwarranted outside interference.

## Sudanese F.M. explains why his country needs military aid

Sudan, which says it is threatened by its neighbours, Libya and Ethiopia, has appealed to the West, including the U.S. and Britain, for military and economic aid. Dr. Mansour Khalid, Sudan's Foreign Minister and architect of his country's pro-Western policies, talked to Gemini News Service during his visit to London.

By Karl Lavrencic

LONDON (Gemini) — Dr. Mansour Khalid, Sudanese Foreign Minister, has told Washington and London that his country urgently needs more and better military equipment and arms to resist a "Russian-inspired" threat from Libya and Ethiopia. Dr. Khalid claims Russia and Cuba are pursuing a broad strategy of conquest and subversion which represents a serious menace to all moderate regimes in Africa, including the Sudan.

In Washington, Dr. Khalid talked to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young and President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. In London, he met Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Dr. David Owen, and other members of the British government.

As well as military help, Dr. Khalid discussed economic aid because the Sudan is now "compelled to divert some of the badly needed resources from economic development to the nation's defence and security which must take overriding priority."

He said the Americans had agreed to supply equipment and arms, including six C-130 transport aircraft capable of military and civilian use.

The Sudanese had also asked for F-5 fighters, but a decision had been postponed. "We may be buying such type of aircraft from France or Britain. The matter is still under consideration."

Dr. Khalid denied Ethiopia statements that the Sudan was arming Eritrean refugees or doing anything in a military sense against Ethiopia. He said there were now about one-quarter of a million Eritrean refugees in the Sudan, most of them Eritreans.

This, he said, represented an intolerable burden for his country and he appealed for international assistance to help solve the problem. He said about 80 per cent of Eritrea was now occupied by the rebels.

Dr. Khalid said the Sudan was "sympathising" with the Eritrean secessionist movements as well as the Ethiopian Democratic Union, which opposes the Addis Ababa regime.

Sudan was helping these movements "diplomatically" and also allowed them to use the

facilities of Radio Omdurman for broadcasts beamed to Ethiopia. This was done because the authorities in Addis Ababa were providing similar facilities to anti-Sudanese elements.

The Sudan was also helping to reconcile the various factions of the Eritrean resistance and "considerable successes" had been achieved. Dr. Khalid thought the problem was not one of different ideologies but of personalities.

Dr. Khalid denied that the Sudan had in any way changed its position in regard to Eritrea because of the threats now posed by Ethiopia. "Fundamentally", he said, "our stand remains as it has always been. We believe the Eritrean problem should be solved in a peaceful way."

"The manner in which we solved our problem in southern Sudan could be a guide to the way the Eritrean question must be approached. But this only in the sense that such problems must be solved peacefully and in accord with the wishes of the people concerned."

"There is a big difference between the two issues. The southern Sudanese wanted to remain part of the Sudan, the Eritreans regard Ethiopia as an alien country. Eritrea was unilaterally annexed by Ethiopia after having been a U.N. trusteeship territory. The problem of Eritrea is an international issue and not an internal Ethiopian affair."

Dr. Khalid found the new American administration "refreshingly open-minded" about the Middle East and Africa. He had formed a high opinion of the controversial Mr. Andrew Young.

He also thought that the average American was now much more sympathetic to the Arabs than in the recent past. Much credit was due to President Sadat's more persuasive methods and his recent visit to the U.S.

The Sudanese foreign minister said: "The West should realise the danger Africa is facing on account of Soviet strategy of aggression and subversion. It ought to look at the detente with the East in a broader perspective, taking account of what is now going on in Africa."

"The Sudan has full sympathy for Zaïre which has been subjected to foreign-engineered invasion. This is a similar type of operation as the one mounted against us through Libya and Ethiopia in July last year."

"The Sudan had in the past favoured Cuban intervention in Angola because this was done on the request of the Luanda government and its President, Agostinho Neto. What we oppose is the present attempt, done through Angola, to invade and subvert a neighbouring country, Zaïre."

Dr. Khalid told me his government had incontrovertible evidence that 2,000 Sudanese refugees, mostly members of the fanatical religious sect of the Ansar, and African mercenaries, were being trained in military camps in Ethiopia for infiltration and sabotage in the

Sudan. About the same number were being trained in Libya.

"The procedure is", Dr. Khalid explained, "to recruit people in Ethiopia, give them initial training there and then send them for more advanced schooling to Libya. After that the men are sent back to Ethiopia, in Soviet aircraft for assignments in the Sudan."

The Sudan, Dr. Khalid explained, was now bringing together the countries of the Red Sea region so that this can be made "a zone of peace". The

recent meeting in Ta'iz, attended by the heads of state of the two Yemenis, Somalia and the Sudan, would soon be followed by another summit of all Arab countries of the region.

This would later be followed by a wider meeting of all Red Sea littoral states, to which Ethiopia would also be invited. The purpose of this strategy was twofold: To strengthen the security of the region and develop natural resources of the Red Sea.



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# Dajani delivers Badran message to Khleifawi

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddine Dajani, Tuesday delivered a message from Premier Mudar al-Majid to Syrian Prime Minister Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi.

The results of the committee's meeting, to take place Saturday, will be submitted to the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee, scheduled to meet soon in Amman, he continued.

Meanwhile, referring to the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Economic Committee, Dr. Al Imadi told reporters that it reviewed all achievements in the field of economic integration and coordination during its meeting. It also studied matters expected to arise during the implementation of joint agreements.

Mr. Dajani stated that the committee also discussed the unification of customs duties and the possibility of facilitating procedures concerning commercial exchange.

## Minister returns from Thailand with air accord

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Transport Ali Sh'eimat returned from an official eight-day visit to Thailand Tuesday morning, during which he held discussions with aviation authorities on organizing bi-air transport.

Sh'eimat said on his return that agreement has been reached allowing Alia, the Jordanian Airline, to operate regular weekly Jumbo flights between Amman and Bangkok.

Agreement has also been reached with the Thai Ministry of Transport for commercial discussions to be held between the Thai Airlines and the coming three months to the conclusion of a commercial agreement between the two, Mr. Sh'eimat added.

## KING HUSSEIN RECEIVES CABLES FOR MAY 25

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein has received a large number of congratulatory cables from kings and presidents of Arab and foreign countries on the occasion of Independence and Army Day.

Congratulations included the presidents of Syria, Egypt, United States, West Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland, People's Republic of China, Turkey, Pakistan and South Korea, as well as the acting Indian president.

King Hussein also received cables from the queen of Holland, the Canadian governor-general, the Egyptian vice-president and the Maltese prime minister.

## Chief Justice Ghosheh dies

AMMAN (JNA). — Chief Justice Sheikh Abdullah Ghosheh died at the Hussein Medical City Tuesday. He will be buried at the Shariah College in Jabal Amman after Thursday's noon prayer.

The late Abdullah Ghosheh was born in Jerusalem in 1907. After graduating from Al Azhar University in Cairo, he taught religion and Arabic in Hebron.

He served as qadi (religion judge) in Jaffa, Nazareth and Hebron between 1938 and 1946. He then became a member of the sharia court of appeal in Jerusalem, a post he held until 1948. Since 1950 he held several top positions, including that of Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

Sheikh Ghosheh wrote a number of books on Islamic and religious affairs.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein sent two cables of good wishes Tuesday: One to the Argentinian president on the occasion of his country's independence day and a second to Yugoslavia's President Josip Tito for his birthday.

\* AMMAN. — The President of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, Tuesday discussed with the West German ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dorledden, possibilities for cooperation between West German universities and Yarmouk University. He also briefed him on progress made by the university.

\* AMMAN. — The Ministry of Education Tuesday completed necessary preparations for the 10-day secondary school examinations to be taken by approximately 17,000 students.

\* AMMAN. — The development bonds presented for subscription by the Central Bank on April 24 have attracted citizens from all walks of life. Sources at the Central Bank recently disclosed that the public subscription to these bonds had exceeded JD 1 million.

\* AMMAN. — The West German Ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dorledden, Tuesday delivered a Volkswagen bus to Irbid Industrial Secondary School as a gift from his government.

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# General strike hits France

PARIS, May 24 (R). — Millions of French workers went on strike today against the government's austerity programme and unemployment, hitting essential services and public transport but failing to paralyse industry.

The Paris underground service was cut to one train in four and many stations closed. Railway officials said four out of every five mainline trains were cancelled.

But first indications were that the 24-hour strike, called by all the major trade union groupings, would not paralyse industry as the government had feared.

The giant state-owned Renault car factory reported that almost two in three of the 70,000 strong work force turned up.

"Production lines have been slowed down, but we are still producing cars," a management spokesman said.

No newspapers were published, mail deliveries were halted and most banks short-staffed, although many managed to maintain counter services.

Most of the early information came from management sources. Union leaders refrained from giving press statements at first to show support for striking journalists.

The action as usual was spearheaded by electricity and railway workers, according to early reports from various regions of the country.

Electricity supplies were down to an estimated 40 per cent of normal levels, being cut off for industry in general and

private consumers but maintained for hospitals and emergency services. Power cuts affected most of Paris and other main cities with the exception of Lyons where supplies were almost normal in the morning.

Despite earlier fears that hospitals would only be able to handle emergency operations, health services officials said only five to 10 per cent of staff had failed to turn up for work.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.0	140.4
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	93.3	93.5
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.2
Syrian pound	81.0	81.3
Iraqi dinar	947.0	958.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	480.0	485.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.6	85.0

Air France said almost all its long-distance flights were leaving as planned, but short haul services were reduced by half.

Tens of thousands of trade union militants staged a protest march through the streets of eastern Paris, shouting: "We say no to austerity." They demanded urgent action to reduce unemployment, currently running above the one million mark, or about 4.8 per cent of the work force.

Trade unions have rejected the wage restraint which is a key feature of the Barre Plan. The government has decided that wage increases this year should not exceed the rise in prices, except for the lowest paid workers. The guaranteed minimum wages in France at present is 1,600 francs (\$320) a month. The unions want this to be raised to 2,200 francs (\$440).

The demonstrators were headed by the leaders of the country's two main union groupings, M. Georges Seguy of the communist-led C.G.T. and M. Edmond Maire of the left-wing C.F.D.T.

Just behind them came Communist Party Chief Georges Marchais, and leading left-wing socialist Georges Sarre.

The demonstrators included doctors, nurses, teachers, undertakers, old age pensioners, car workers and civil servants, many of them in shirt-sleeves on a hot summer morning.

Singing, shouting and waving banners, it took more than two hours for the marchers to pass through the Palace De La Republique, traditional rallying point for left-wing demonstrations.

The strike is taking place ten months ahead of the next general elections in France and was seen by observers as a political warning to the recent government.

# Britain's Daily Mail to be sued for defamation

LONDON, May 24 (R). — A major British mass circulation newspaper is being sued for defamation over its allegations that the giant state-owned Leyland Motor Corporation gave huge bribes to secure sales abroad.

The National Enterprise Board (NEB), an agency set up by the Labour government in 1975 to help guide Britain's industrial recovery, announced Monday that legal proceedings will be started against the Daily Mail.

The NEB, which has a 95 per cent stake in Leyland, said the proceedings would be against the newspaper's editor, Mr. David English, and the proprietors, Associated Newspapers.

The tabloid Daily Mail last Thursday published its allegations under the binned headline "Worldwide bribery web by Leyland", and a central figure in the allegations was Lord Ryder, Chairman of the NEB.

The board said in a statement that "among other remedies, Lord Ryder will be claiming substantial damages. But any sum awarded would be donated to charities."

A major part of the Mail's allegations was a letter purporting to be from Lord Ryder to Leyland's chief, Mr. Alex Park, referring to "special account arrangements."

But a Leyland financial executive, Mr. Graham Barton, has publicly admitted forging the letter, saying that "it was

stupid of me to have tried to gild the lily on what was already massive and major documentation."

Editor English has apologised to Lord Ryder and said the paper's investigators "were not thorough enough" although he maintained that many documents submitted by Mr. Barton had been found to be authentic.

The Press Council, a body of academics, businessmen and journalists which acts as a watchdog on the press but has no legal powers, announced earlier yesterday that it was launching an immediate enquiry into the Mail story.

Leyland chiefs are also carrying out an enquiry into the allegations and have denied that any payments which may have been made were illegal under British law.

Mr. Barton and his wife appeared in court today charged with forging the letter used by the Daily Mail last week as evidence of "worldwide bribery" by the corporation.

Mr. Barton, 34, and his Turkish-born wife Fatima, 32, looked tired and drawn after being questioned by police since Friday, the day after the Daily Mail published what it said was "the amazing truth about Britain's state-owned car makers."

Barton and his wife were ordered to be held until another court appearance next Tuesday.

# U.S. continues free trade policy but protects sectors hard-hit by imports

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AFP). — The U.S.-Japanese agreement on curbing Japan's colour T.V. set exports to this country shows that the Jimmy Carter administration means to continue the overall policy of free trade while protecting sectors of industry seriously hit by imports.

The deal means that 1,750,000 units will reach this country from Japan per annum for a three-year period, as against 2,800,000 sets in 1976. Although this is a cut of 40 per cent, White House trade negotiator Robert Strauss has denied that the U.S. is being protectionist.

If vulnerable sectors are not allowed a curb on imports, a mood of protectionism would sweep the United States, he has said.

Observers generally feel that the case of colour T.V. sets was the easiest to cope with. Arrivals jumped three-fold in one year and suddenly gained 44 per cent of the market. Four-fifths of these imports were from Japan and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda himself said here recently that this flood of imports could not continue.

The United States is trying to obtain voluntary curbs in a number of other fields. With Taiwan and South Korea, for example, it has just concluded deals on footwear and will shortly start similar talks with other supplier countries.

Foreign companies have more than 40 per cent of the U.S. footwear market, a fact that has evoked a deluge of demands for protection from

American manufacturers and unions.

The 1964 U.S. Trade Act has made it hard for the administration to resist such pressure. The act has set up an independent body, the Foreign Trade Commission to examine complaints and make recommendations on quotas, tariff rates or a combination of the two.

The White House has the legal power to reject the commission's views but if it does this Congress can annul the White House move.

In the sectors of T.V. sets and footwear, a government rejection of the commission's recommendations may well have led to a congressional veto, which would have meant the proposals were applied.

Even so, Mr. Carter has turned down four protectionist moves by the commission this year covering canned mushrooms, sugar, footwear and colour T.V. sets.

In the case of the mushrooms, he simply rejected the appeal, which was relatively easy since mushrooms can hardly be called a major issue.

For sugars he has promised to seek an international accord aiming at stabilisation.

But for T.V. sets and footwear he has adopted so-called orderly trading deals under which the flow is controlled by the exporters rather than the importers.

This formula enables the United States to declare that it still follows a free trade policy in the realm of international commerce.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market Tuesday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one dollar =	2.3590/3600	West German marks
one sterling =	1.7165/75	U.S. dollars
	2.4590/4800	Dutch guilders
	2.5165/75	Swiss francs
	36.11/13	Belgian francs
	4.9500/70	French francs
	885.85/95	Italian lire
	277.60/70	Japanese yen
	4.3630/40	Swedish crowns
	5.2800/10	Norwegian crowns
	6.950/65	Danish crowns

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities were higher Tuesday in moderate activity and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 12.7 at 469.2.

Moderate gains among leading stocks were extended after mid-session on news that the government's power to control dividends and profit margins will end in July next year. The news hit a market already short of stock and subsequent rises were disproportionate to actual trading. Net advances ranged to almost 25p.

Government bonds were immediately marked defensively lower on the news having been up to one half point higher. At the close occasional gains of 1/8 were noted. Dollar stocks and Canadians declined. Golds were dull.

ICI, Beecham, Unilever, Hawker Siddeley, Thorn, Glaxo and Lucas showed net rises of 14p to 25p. Other top names gained up to 12p.

Banks rallied to close little changed. Second line issues scored a broad advance but turnover was modest.

Wheatstear ended 10p up helped by increased profits.

APOLOGY: The London gold price was not received Tuesday

## WALL STREET REPORT

### APOLOGY

Due to circumstances beyond our control we are unable to carry the full Wall Street Report. Following is a brief run-down of Tuesday's results.

Share prices on Wall Street continued downward Tuesday with the Dow Jones Industrial Index dropping more than six points to 910.62 within one hour.

Yesterday the index made its biggest dive this year in losing 13 points. It lost about 25 points in three days' trading. The decline to around 900 is attributed to higher interest rates and inflationary pressure in the United States.

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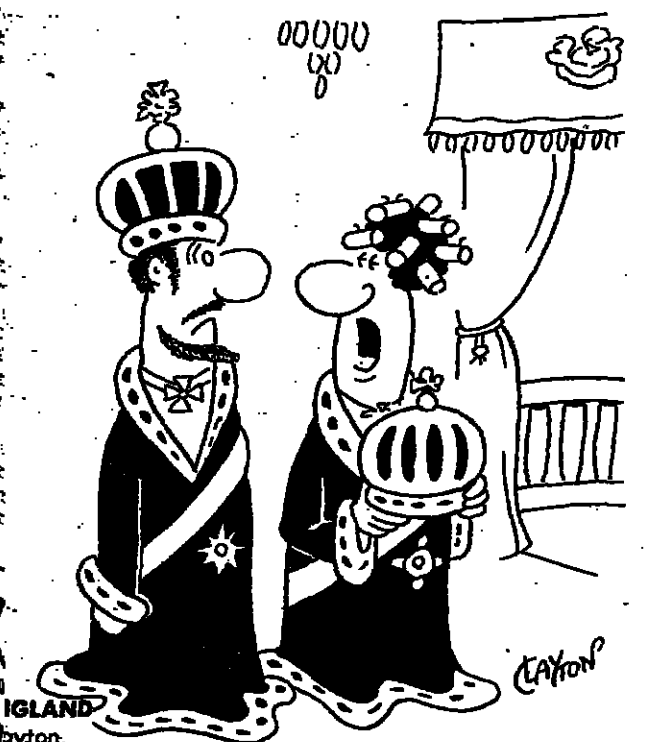
هكذا صنع القمح



# APOLOGY

Jordan Times apologises to its readers for the non-appearance of Your Daily Horoscope due to the fact that our stocks have run out. We hope to be able to continue publishing it as soon as possible.

# LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



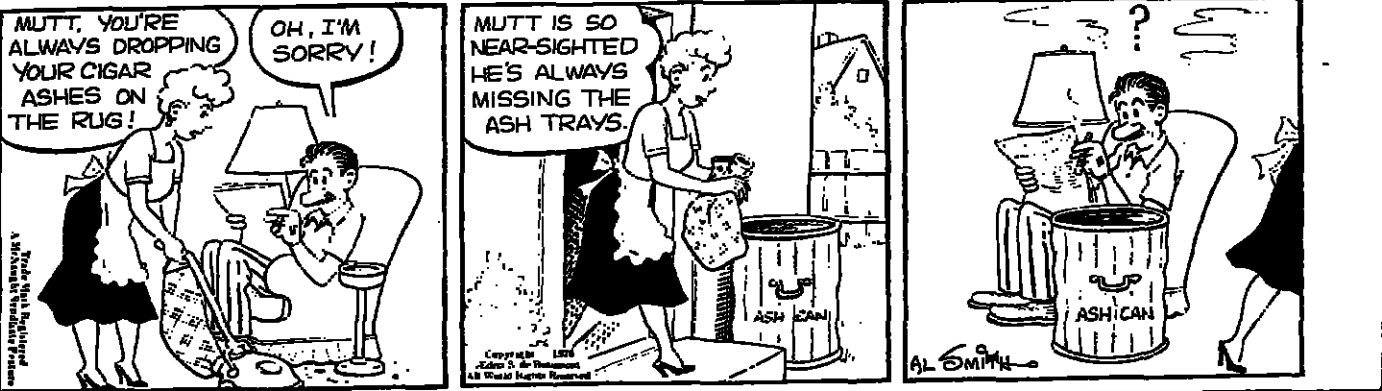
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# LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



# THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



# WORLD RECORDS

The longest an obelisk has remained in situ is that at Heliopolis, near Aswan, Egypt, erected by Senusert I around 1750 B.C.

# GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH  
♦ Q10  
♥ A86  
♦ 9642  
♠ 9543

WEST EAST  
♦ 5 ♦ A643  
♥ J942 ♥ Q1053  
♦ K10873 ♦ A95  
♠ Q106 ♠ J7

♠ A K 8 2

The bidding:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠  
Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠  
Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

The key to trump control quite often consists of knocking out the entry to the danger hand first. Observe this example from a recent leg of the Philip Morris European Cup, reported by Terence Reese.

East-West were employing five-card major opening bids, so East bid his three-card minor. South's sequence of first doubling and then bidding a suit despite the fact that his partner was silent, showed a good hand. North judged well to raise and South went on to game.

At most tables, a diamond was led and continued, declarer ruffing. A trump to the queen lost to the ace and

declarer was again forced with a diamond. Now declarer had to exhaust all his trumps to draw East's, and when West got in with the queen of clubs he had two good diamonds to cash for down two.

The successful declarer was English internationalist, Alan Hiron. He realized from the bidding sequence that diamonds were likely to break 5-3, and that West, for his raise, was more likely to

have the length. He also recognized the danger that trumps might be 4-1, and that the contract would be in jeopardy only if West could gain the lead late in the play to run his diamonds.

The opening bid almost surely marked East for the ace of spades, so West's only remedy could be in clubs. So before touching trumps,

Hiron played ace-king and another club. This simple stratagem had the desired effect. West won and continued diamonds. Declarer ruffed and led a trump. East

won the ace, but he was out of diamonds. No matter what he did, declarer would be able to get to his hand, draw trumps and claim the contract.

It's true that by playing on clubs before trumps were drawn declarer risked having one of his club honors ruffed away. But if, in fact,

clubs were 4-1, the contract was almost certainly doomed anyway, so the early club plays had much to gain and little to lose.

# JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EBELL  
YOVEC  
NATTYR  
SAURES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ON THE "ON THE"

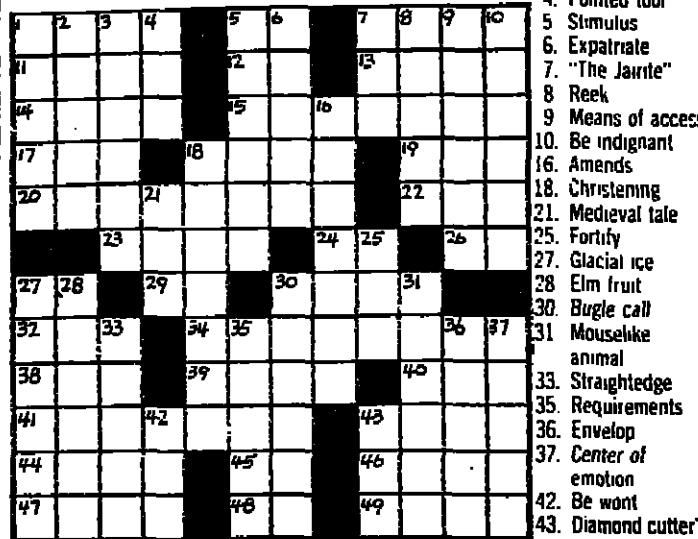
Yesterday's Jumbles: LITHE TWINE POETRY RAMROD  
Answer: What some trashy literature appears to be written on—A "TRIP" WRITER

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1. Torpor  
5. Singing syllable  
7. Old Irish garment  
11. Under: nautical  
12. Draft animal  
13. Split  
14. Germ  
15. Vehement speeches  
17. Hasten  
18. Ill-nature  
19. Entry  
20. Enthralled  
22. Watercourse

ADIEU YALI  
RECIPROCAT  
OMEN ALMS SO  
SOD PIKE KATA  
EN LOSS KNOT  
WAKE FETCH  
CLOVE TIPS  
LIRA MINT HE  
IAN FANS FOX  
ON DINE DAYO  
AMALGAMATED  
ELMO ANELE

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
DOWN  
1. Hiding place  
2. Liquid part of fat  
3. Plague  
4. Pointed tool  
5. Stimulus  
6. Expatiate  
7. "The Jangle"  
8. Reek  
9. Means of access  
10. Be indignant  
11. Amends  
12. Christmas  
13. Medieval tale  
14. Forty  
15. Fortify  
16. Elm fruit  
17. Bugle call  
18. Mouselike animal  
19. Straightedge  
20. Requirements  
21. Envelop  
22. Center of emotion  
23. Be wont  
24. Diamond cutter's cup



Par time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures

# TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

## PARTRIDGE FAMILY:

## THE DIPLOMAT

Mrs. Partridge invites an admiring ambassador for dinner on condition no politics are discussed.

## JOE FORRESTER:

## THE WITNESS

During his usual beat, Joe Forrester helps to arrest thieves and investigates a murder case and a bank robbery.

# OUT AND ABOUT

## QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabbal Amman, First Circle.

## THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabbal Amman. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

## Captains Cabin

The fashionable restaurant for you. Ghandays Bank Street. Tel. 2187. A.Q.A.B.A. Open for lunch & dinner. Speciality Italian cuisine. Live music and dancing.

## CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabbal Amman, near the Alhijrah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service by phone.

## THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabbal Amman. Tel. 25892. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38969. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		BBC RADIO		AMMAN AIRPORT	
Channel 3 & 6:	820 Reporage	GMT	14:30	Arrivals:	Departures:
800 Quran	820 Reporage	05:00	World News: 24 hours	7:00 Abu Dhabi	7:30 Beirut
805 Carous	820 Reporage	05:30	Sarah Ward	7:40 Kuwait	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
630 Agriculture programme	820 Reporage	06:00	The World Today	7:55 Cairo (CA)	8:45 Cairo (CA)
700 When things were not	820 Reporage	06:30	News: Press Review	8:20 Dubai (Alitalia)	9:05 Rome (Alitalia)
800 News in Arabic	820 Reporage	06:30	Terry Wogan's LP Sh. twice	9:00 Jeddah	10:00 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
Channel 3:	820 Reporage	07:00	News: 24 hours	9:50 Beirut	11:00 Geneva, Amsterdam
7:30 Sports programme	820 Reporage	07:30	Sarah Ward	11:30 Baghdad (IA)	12:30 Baghdad (IA)
8:30 Arabic series	820 Reporage	07:30	Report on Religion	12:45 Damascus (Taron)	12:45 Damascus (Taron)
	820 Reporage	08:00	News	13:00 Athens (SDI)	13:00 Athens (SDI)
	820 Reporage	08:15	Report at the Top	13:00 Damascus (CY)	13:00 Damascus (CY)
	820 Reporage	08:30	Ballet in Britain	13:00 Cairo	13:00 Cairo
	820 Reporage	08:45	News: 24 hours	13:00 Beirut (MEA)	13:00 Beirut (MEA)
	820 Reporage	09:00	News: Press Review	13:00 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	13:00 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)
	820 Reporage	09:30	Financial News	21:35 London (BA)	21:35 London (BA)
	820 Reporage	09:45	Paperback		
	820 Reporage	10:00	Talkabout		
	820 Reporage	10:30	Command Performance		
	820 Reporage	11:00	News		
	820 Reporage	11:15	Archieval Travel		
	820 Reporage	11:30	Farming World		
	820 Reporage	12:00	Radio Newswel		
	820 Reporage	12:15	Cricke		
	820 Reporage	12:30	Interlude		
	820 Reporage	12:45	Sports Round-up		
	820 Reporage	13:00	News: 24 hours		
	820 Reporage	13:30	World Radio Club		
	820 Reporage	14:00	Radio Music		
	820 Reporage	14:45	Bits and piec:		
	820 Reporage	15:00	Concert hour		
	820 Reporage	16:00	Old favourites		
	820 Reporage	16:30	Easy listening		
	820 Reporage	17:00	Arab culture		
	820 Reporage	17:30	Pop music		
	820 Reporage	18:00	News summary		
	820 Reporage	18:30	Catch the words		
	820 Reporage	19:00	Special feature		
	820 Reporage	19:30	Radio magazine		
	820 Reporage	19:45	News reports		
	820 Reporage	19:50	Sign off		
RADIO JORDAN		VOICE OF AMERICA		USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
7:00 Breakfast show	15:00 Concert hour	GMT	18:00	Ambulance (government)	Tel. 21111
7:30 News reports	16:00 Old favourites	03:00	The Breakfast Show	Civil defence rescue	26391-4
8:00 Sign off	16:30 Easy listening	06:00	GMT	Fire headquarters	22000
12:00 Pop session	17:00 Arab culture	06:30	News: Regional and Topical Reports	First aid, fire, police	19
13:00 Pop session	17:30 Pop music	07:00	VOA Current News Summary	Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	38981-2
14:00 News	18:00 News summary	07:30	VOA Magazine, America, Science, Cultural, Letters	Municipal water service (emergency)	27111-3
14:30 Radio magazine	18:30 Catch the words	08:00	VOA World Report	Police headquarters	39141
14:45 Bits and piec:	19:00 Special feature	08:30	VOA World Report	Najdah, saving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 37777
	19:30 News reports	09:00	VOA World Report	Airport information (Alia)	55285
	19:50 Sign off	09:30	VOA World Report		
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## Vorster tells reporters in Cape Town

## Talks with Mondale afford S. Africa a brighter future

CAPE TOWN, May 24 (R). — Prime Minister John Vorster returned today from what he called a doubly worthwhile meeting in Vienna with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and said South Africa now faced a brighter future.

"Seen from all angles, the visit was worthwhile," he told reporters.

"I am convinced that, notwithstanding the propaganda and misrepresentation in some circles, South Africa emerged stronger from the discussions than when she went in."

Mr. Vorster and Foreign Minister P. W. Botha flew back from Geneva. There, the prime minister had followed up his talks with Mr. Mondale by meeting President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, the only black state pursuing a

policy of dialogue with white-ruled South Africa.

Despite reports that Mr. Vorster and Mr. Mondale reached deadlock on the question of South Africa's race policies, Mr. Vorster said his trip was "more than doubly worthwhile."

"On the one side, I believe that we brought our message home in certain circles. On the other hand, in other circles we now know precisely where we stand."

"Therefore, I do not fear the future."

Mr. Vorster added that things were going well for South Africa and would go better in the future. "I am confident that South Africa will overcome her problems."

"I am not pessimistic. I see greater light ahead than when

I left South Africa."

Seven cabinet ministers were among the enthusiastic crowd that greeted Mr. Vorster when he flew back from his week-long visit to Europe.

Mr. Vorster told them the visit had been an unequivocal success. No one could have expected him to convince the Americans that separate racial development (South Africa's apartheid policy) was the best solution to this country's problems, but he had "stated this message clearly."

He said he had told a meeting of businessmen in Vienna: "I am prepared to hang for what I am, but I'm damned if I will be hanged for what I am not."

Mr. Vorster is expected to address parliament here on his visit, possibly later today.

## Muzorewa rejects Smith's qualified franchise vote

SALISBURY, May 24 (AFP). — Rhodesian nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa today totally rejected the principle of including a qualified voters franchise in any constitution emerging from the Anglo-American Initiative on Rhodesia.

Bishop Muzorewa, who heads the United African National Council (UANC), told a press conference that he and his party would not entertain a qualified franchise.

The bishop said it was "terrible" to expect Rhodesian blacks to accept that they could not have the vote because they could not meet the income and educational needs of a qualified franchise.

The black people of Rhodesia had "brought the vote with their blood," the bishop said.

"It is therefore time for anybody, man or woman, over the age of 18 to vote," he said.

The bishop was commenting on a statement by Premier Ian Smith at the weekend that his government's call for a qualified franchise was "crucial" to the outcome of the Anglo-American negotiations.

The bishop agreed that the franchise question might prove crucial to the outcome of the negotiations but only in that it was "not negotiable" and out of date.

Questioned on black nationalist unity, Bishop Muzorewa warned that if the divisions among the nationalist groups persisted, this would result in "the rule of the jungle" and that hundreds of thousands of people would be killed in the struggle for top leadership.

Bishop Muzorewa said Mr. Joshua Nkomo was building an army with Zambia's help and that the co-leader with him of the Patriotic Front, Mr. Robert Mugabe, was "being used as a pawn to strengthen (Mr.) Nkomo."

## Spanish election campaign launched

MADRID, May 24 (R). — Thousands of young political militants pasted up party wall posters all over Spain today at the start of the campaign for the June 15 general election.

Prominent among the posters were those of the Democratic Centre Union led by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez who is standing for parliament though he does not have to do so to keep his post.

They carried his portrait and the slogan "Vote Centre - The Sure Way to Democracy."

A poll published by the liberal newspaper El País today showed that the prime minister's Centrists would top the poll with 20 per cent of the vote followed by the Socialist Party PSOE with 13.4 per cent, the Communists with 5.8 per cent and the rightwing Popular Alliance with 5.7 per cent. Smaller parties split the rest with undecided voters totalling 25.7 per cent, according to the poll.

Another poll showed the popularity of King Juan Carlos

rose last month after the lifting of a ban on the Communists and the dismantling of the National Movement, the only political party allowed by the late Gen. Franco.

The poll published by the Roman Catholic daily Ya, showed that 83 per cent of those questioned were satisfied with the king's performance. His popularity dipped in February after a wave of political violence in January publicly denounced by the government as an attempt to provoke a coup by the army.

In December, after government political reforms were approved by a national referendum, the poll showed that

31 per cent were satisfied with what the king was doing.

In a separate development, Arab ambassadors in Madrid said today they would boycott official functions for visiting Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes in protest at Portugal's recent recognition of Israel.

An Egyptian Embassy spokesman said the decision was unanimous among Arab ambassadors here not to attend dinners, receptions and other functions during Gen. Eanes' four-day visit.

Portugal established diplomatic relations with Israel two weeks ago. Spain has no relations with Israel.

## Djibouti opts for free economy, non-alignment

DJIBOUTI, May 24 (AFP). — Djibouti, which will become an independent African republic on June 27, will opt for a free-enterprise economy at home and a policy of positive non-alignment in foreign affairs, Mr. Ahmed Dini, speaker of the Constituent Legislative Assembly said today.

Mr. Dini was opening the first session of the new assembly whose members were elected on May 8 in a combined general election and independence referendum.

He said the assembly's tasks were to lead Djibouti to independence to draft and adopt a constitution and select the future president of the republic.

Mr. Dini said Djibouti would have a "liberal" economy but "without ferocious capitalism." Its political ideology will be a democracy "enabling every citizen to have a say in the affairs of the nation."

Outside its frontiers, Djib-

uti "will practise non-alignment and positive neutrality, exchange and cooperation and friendly relations with all countries who recognise and respect our sovereignty," Mr. Dini said.

Prime Minister Hassan Gouled, who is considered a likely candidate for the presidency, emphasised the economic and financial difficulties lying ahead for the tiny state which has virtually no known natural resources.

Mr. Hassan Gouled gave the broad outlines of Djibouti's economic programme which will rely heavily on foreign aid. But he warned: "Our dignity is not for sale and our freedom not to be bargained with."

Mr. Hassan Gouled stressed that he was not out to retain power adding that "our constitution will not be tailored to suit one man or one bloc." Democratic institutions must be set up under which Djibouti's diverse ethnic and ideological groups would be protected, he said.

## Egyptian pilots will shortly leave Zaire

CAIRO, May 24 (AFP). — Egyptian pilots helping the Zairese government combat a rebellion in Shaba (ex-Katanga) Province will return home shortly, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said today in the Cairo daily Al-Ahram.

Mr. Fahmi was quoted as saying: "Since the war is over in Zaire with the recapture of the areas invaded in Shaba, the Egyptian pilots and technicians will return to Egypt as soon as their mission ends."

Egyptian military aid to Zaire was ordered by President Anwar Sadat on April 30 and made public on May 1. President Sadat said his decision to send pilots to run the Zaire air force was motivated by President Mobutu Sese Seko's support for the Arab cause.

About 20 pilots experienced in flying French-built Mirage fighters are estimated here to have gone to Zaire. They were joined by a team of Egyptian surgeons.

## Soviets comment unenthusiastically on SALT talks

MOSCOW, May 24 (R). — A leading Soviet commentator said yesterday there was still a long way to go before a strategic arms accord could be completed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Tass news agency commentator Yuri Kornilov, in Moscow's first detailed comment on last week's Geneva talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, said that Washington was bl-

ocking progress towards an accord by pushing for one-sided advantages.

"There is still a long distance to be covered before the work of drafting the agreement is completed," he said.

"This is first of all because the American side has not abandoned its attempts to secure unilateral advantages and (its attempts) to conclude an agreement that would diminish

the security of the Soviet Union and accordingly give an advantage to the American side," he said.

Mr. Kornilov, however, conceded "that some progress was recorded on certain problems, as compared to the Moscow meeting."

Mr. Kornilov echoed the Soviet position that any future SALT accord had to guarantee the security of both sides. But

he also stressed that such an accord was still a real possibility, if the U.S. modified its stand.

"This (Geneva) meeting showed once more that reasonable agreement between the USSR and the USA on such a major problem as strategic arms limitation is possible, provided that Washington abandons its hopeless attempts to secure unilateral advantages..." he said.

Washington, he added, had to display "a constructive, realistic approach in this complex work of searching for mutually acceptable decisions."

## Only Israel votes against self-determination at Red Cross Conference on Humanitarian Law

GENEVA, May 24 (R). — A 100-nation conference here to update the rules of war conducted yesterday entered the last lap of three years of negotiations and immediately ran into trouble over national liberation struggles.

The Conference on Humanitarian Law, called by the Red Cross, voted to apply new provisions on international wars to "armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination."

Israel, the only state to vote against the move, said the decision jeopardised the whole set of new provisions because states would never accept that they were colonialist, foreign occupiers of territory or racist. It had "politicised" humanitarian law, Israeli delegate Yacov Hess told delegates.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, attending as an observer and the only invited independence movement inside

the assembly hall when the vote was taken, said immediately it could claim protection under all three categories listed in the new provision.

Voting was 87 to 1, with 11 abstentions. Several delegates broke into applause after the result was announced.

Communist and many Third World countries hailed the move as opening "a new page" in the history of humanitarian law. But a number of Western countries, who abstained in the vote, said it blurred the distinction between international conflicts and civil wars.

The article was the first of some 180 to be presented to delegates over the next three weeks for final adoption into two protocols supplementing the four existing Geneva Conventions on treatment of military prisoners, the sick and the wounded.

The section on racist regimes, colonial domination and alien occupation had led South Africa to walk out of the talks at an earlier session.

Israel yesterday pressed for a vote after conference Chairman Pierre Graber, the Swiss foreign minister, and the United States had tried to find a procedural formula allowing the article to go through by consensus.

Iraq, Algeria and Morocco then demanded a roll-call vote saying this would give it a "more historic significance."

The countries which abstained were: Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Guatemala, the Irish Republic, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Spain and the United States.

Israel criticised the article for having "built-in non-applicability" and said it could do "nothing but long-term damage" to the Geneva Conventions by injecting political considerations into humanitarian law.

Egypt replied that the article only codified what had been already accepted by bodies such as the United Nations.

The Soviet Union praised the article for giving international recognition to struggles for self-determination.

PLO representative Shawqi Arnaoui said the text "consecrates the legitimacy of the struggle people are waging for the right to self-determination."

Mr. Arnaoui said Palestinians had been victims of colonialism since 1948 and lived under a racist regime. "We are under foreign occupation," and could therefore claim the new provisions applied to them on

all three counts, he said.

Without mentioning Northern Ireland, Britain described the section as a "regrettable innovation," adding that it did not define what constituted an armed conflict.

France said the section "cannot but be a constant source of trouble and confusion politically and legally."

The article is part of a protocol covering international conflicts. The other deals with civil conflicts.

Each article requires a two-thirds majority to gain inclusion in the final document, which states will be able to sign with reservations here at the end of the conference scheduled for mid-June. The protocols will then have to be ratified by individual states.

About 100 of over 150 countries invited to attend the final session have been taking part in the negotiations, which opened in 1974.

## Joan Crawford took her own life, a friend says

NEW YORK, May 24 (AFP). — Miss Joan Crawford, the classic screen star who died on May 10, may have committed suicide, according to her friend and neighbour the writer Doris Lilly.

In the latest issue of People Magazine, Miss Lilly, author of the best-seller "How to Marry a Millionaire," gathers together a series of coincidences which she says indicate that Miss Joan Crawford took her own life.

Her body was cremated and no autopsy was performed.

Miss Lilly wrote: "The Coroner's Office said this great star died of heart failure, and in a way they were right. Her heart had been broken and she died from a lethal dose of loneliness -- and fear."

During the winter of 1975, Miss Crawford received death threats and thereafter lived in fear, shut in her house and refusing to go out, the article said.

On Mother's Day, two days before her death, not one of her four adopted children came to see her and the next day she sent her favourite dog to friends in the country. The dog, like its mistress, had not left the house for a year.

Since last February Miss Crawford had been sorting out her belongings and giving them to friends, Miss Lilly said.

Their research is an example of the new and controversial techniques of "genetic engineering," in which scientists produce new life forms capable of new functions. Several of the world's advanced nations are drafting laws to cover such research.

Dr. Howard Goodman and Dr. William Rutter said their research team had planted insulin-producing genes from a rat into bacteria, and these new bacteria had reproduced successfully.

Dr. Goodman said that in six months he hopes to have his bacteria manufacturing a rudimentary form of the insulin normally produced in the pancreas of a rat. This could be turned into insulin after treatment with enzymes.

## Criminal prosecution of retired FBI agent stirs U.S. protest storm

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R). — The first criminal prosecution of a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent resulting from actions connected with his duty has stirred a storm of protest here.

Fellow agents and hundreds of other Americans have sprung to the defence of Mr. John Kearney, now retired from the FBI.

He was charged in April with illegally tapping telephones and opening mail in an operation directed against a violent revolutionary group, the Weather Underground, in the early 1970s.

Another critic said the only thing accomplished by prosecuting FBI agents was to "get the FBI ready for the Russians when they take over."

The few dozen letters supporting Mr. Bell said that permitting those charged with enforcing the law to break it would be intolerable.

If convicted, he could be jailed for 25 years and fined up to \$42,000.

The aim of the pressure being applied on him is to prevent criminal charges being brought against others in the FBI.

Justice Department officials said nearly 1,500 letters had been received, running 20-to-one in protest against Mr. Kearney's indictment in New York by a federal grand jury.

Mr. Bell seems unlikely to back down on the Kearney prosecution.

Mr. Kearney was head of an FBI group called Squad 47, assigned to running down the Weather Underground, which claimed responsibility for 27 bombings, including one at the State Department which caused damage estimated at \$350,000.

Three hundred FBI agents lined the steps of the Federal Court House in New York to show support for Mr. Kearney when he made his "not guilty" plea.

This was unheard of conduct by the law enforcement officers, who have long regarded demonstrations as suitable only for long-haired young radicals.

Two delegations of FBI agents have called on Mr. Bell. One was selected by a vote of the nationwide force of agents.

In New York, former Treasury Secretary William Simon, former Sen. James Buckley and former U.S. Ambassador to Italy Claire Booth Luce announced the formation of a fund-

"I think he's doing the right thing," the president told reporters. "No special excuse should be given for officials in the FBI."

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

\* CAIRO, May 24 (R). — The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said today that U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is due to visit Middle Eastern countries in the near future. The newspaper's report from its Washington correspondent gave no source and did not name any of the countries to be visited by Mr. Mondale.

\* CAIRO, May 24 (AFP). — Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile-Mariam made a secret visit to Libya on his way home from Moscow recently to ask Col. Muammar Qaddafi for money to buy arms, Al-Ahram reported here today. The paper's Khartoum correspondent said Lt.-Col. Mengistu talked with the Libyan leader for six hours, asking him to finance purchases of Soviet weaponry which Moscow did not wish to supply directly for fear it may upset its relations with Somalia.

\* WEST BERLIN, May 24 (R). — A former press spokesman of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) and his ex-wife were jailed here yesterday for spying for communist East Germany. The city's High Court sentenced 36-year-old Herr Heinrich Burger to seven years in prison and his divorced wife Fran Katryn to 18 months. The court said the two had spied for the East German State Security Service (SSD) between 1968 and 1976.

\* TURIN, May 24 (AFP). — France should advise Mauritania and Morocco to accept the demands of Saharan guerrillas if it wants six French hostages seized by the Polisario released, the Saharans' main leader says. Mr. Mohammed Lamine, Premier of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic told the Stampa daily in an interview published today that the six -- seized in the Mauritanian mining town of Zouerate on May 1 -- were "well treated and in good health." He did not specify where they were being detained.

\* MOSCOW, May 24 (R). — The Soviet Union yesterday launched a bitter, personal attack on the White House's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and accused him of issuing Moscow with absurd demands on human rights. The official Tass news agency, quoting an interview with the magazine U.S. News and World Report, said that the Polish-born adviser had expressed dissatisfaction that the American press had slackened its coverage of human rights issues in communist countries.

\* MILAN, May 24 (R). — Three kidnappers surrendered and released their captive after police marksmen laid siege to their flat for several hours here today. They threatened to kill their victim, Signor Gianni Meroni, when police surrounded the building but later gave themselves up after talks with justice officials. Signor Meroni, 22-year-old son of an industrialist, was seized outside a discotheque in Como two weeks ago. He was the 29th kidnap victim reported in Italy this year.

\* NEW YORK, May 24 (AFP). — Mrs. Pat Nixon, the wife of the ex-president, has failed to recover entirely from the stroke she suffered last July and appears to be permanently afflicted, her daughter Julie said here yesterday. "She has a little difficulty walking and can't use her left hand completely," Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower told the press. But she said her father was well and spending most of his spare time playing golf.

## Carter's envoys discuss troop withdrawal in Seoul

SEOUL, May 24 (AFP). — Crucial talks will get underway in Seoul this week when U.S. President Jimmy Carter's two special envoys meet South Korean President Park Chung Hee here over the planned withdrawal of American ground troops from South Korea.

The two American envoys are Gen. George Brown, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Army Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Philip Habib.

President Carter has repeatedly made clear that he will honour his electoral campaign pledge to withdraw 35,000 ground troops from Korea within the next four or five years. However, he has emphasised that this will be made only after close consultations with the Seoul government.

President Park disapproves of the withdrawal plans on the grounds that peace on the Korean Peninsula will be threatened and that the American military presence is still needed to deter North Korea from launching another war.

He has nevertheless accepted Mr. Carter's pull-out decision as a fait accompli and stated that he has no intention of asking the United States to stay longer.

But Seoul is determined to get in return for the U.S. troops' pull-out, Washington's assistance in order to upgrade its 600,000-man strong army's capability to a point where it can single-handedly repel any attack from the North.

Under the military reinforcement programme mapped out by Seoul, about \$5,000 million will be spent until 1980 -- \$1,500 million from the U.S. foreign military sales loans, and the remainder financed from Korea's own resources.

Since 1971, South Korea had already spent about \$1,500 million to modernise its armed forces, and has gradually built its own arms industry. Many weapons including M-16 automatic rifles are increasingly made in Korea. Next year the local industry will even start production of tanks and high-calibre weapons.

Despite such progress, the South Korean government considers that what is considered here to be the most formidable deterrent to a North Korean aggression is the presence of American forces in the peninsula. These comprise the U.S. Second Infantry Division, the Fourth Missile Command, the 35th Air-Air Corps Brigade and the Third Tactical Air Wing.

The U.S. Second Infantry Division, manned by 13,000 American soldiers, is now guarding the traditional southward invasion route to Seoul, equipped with 80 powerful artillery pieces and about 100 latest model M-60 tanks.

This combat division is backed up by a missile command equipped with "Honest John" capable of firing tactical nuclear warheads. The now obsolete Sergeant missiles are being withdrawn from Korea.

The U.S. Anti-Aircraft Unit deploys M-4 Hawk and 72 Nike Hercules missiles on the alert

against any surprise air attack from North Korea which could threaten Seoul in only a few minutes. The South Korean capital is barely 40 kms from the DMZ. Some of the Nike Hercules missiles are reportedly already being transferred to the South Korean army.

Lastly, the U.S. air force unit stationed in Korea has 60 Phantom fighters, considered far superior to North Korea's Russian-made MiG jets. There are, according to unconfirmed reports, about 600 nuclear warheads stocked in South Korea. These weapons are now exclusively manned by U.S. army personnel. The Seoul government is expected to ask that these remain in Korea irrespective of the troop pull-out plans.

According to information available here, the actual withdrawal of troops will not start before late next year, or early 1979.

Whatever the case, South Koreans undoubtedly want it to be carried out as slowly as possible. At the same time they think that the weapons and equipment of the American units should be transferred to the South Korean army as the pull-out takes place.

The U.S.-South Korean consultations will also deal with such technical problems as whether the United Nations command should be disbanded, and in that case, how to maintain the Korean Armistice Agreement in force. The U.N. command is a signatory to the

Armistice Agreement, whereas South Korea did not sign it.

Besides, Seoul wants the Americans to turn over to them the operational control of the U.S. forces since the days of the Korean war in the 1950s.

Once such control is taken over, the South Koreans will be on their own to launch any military action without advanced approval of the American military commander as is the case now.

Next week's talks are not expected to settle all these problems.

The consultations, it is felt here, will continue for months if not for over a year.

Next July, U.S. Secretary of Defence, Harold Brown is expected to come again to Seoul for regular bilateral consultations.

On the other hand, there is no anxiety now in South Korea comparable to that which swept the country in 1971 when the 20,000-man Seventh U.S. Division was withdrawn under President Nixon.

The people here appear to be accepting the American pull-out as a hard fact, if not with resignation.

South Koreans now tend to believe their government when it says that the country is now economically and militarily strong enough to cope with any challenge from the North.

And nobody here believes that South Korea could ever become another South Vietnam when the American troops

leave.





# JORDAN TIMES

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

**SUPPLEMENT**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1977



ON THE OCCASION OF  
INDEPENDENCE & ARMY DAY  
SILVER JUBILEE

# A glimpse into the past--



His Majesty King Abdullah, the founder of the Kingdom.



His Majesty King Talal, the second king.



His Majesty King Hussein.



Prince Abdullah (in the days of the Emirate) is seen during a visit to the Italian Hospital, Amman in 1925.



King Abdullah is seen in the company of Turkish officials during a visit to Ankara in 1937. At left is his private physician, Dr. Jamil Tutunji.



King Abdullah with his grandson, the young Prince Hussein.



# from grandfather to grandson



King Hussein presides over a cabinet meeting in the late fifties. To the left is Prime Minister Hazza' Majali.



His Majesty King Hussein opens a session of parliament in 1961. To the left (in military uniform) is Prince Mohammad. To the right (front row) are Speaker Bahjat Talhouni and Prime Minister Samir Rifai.

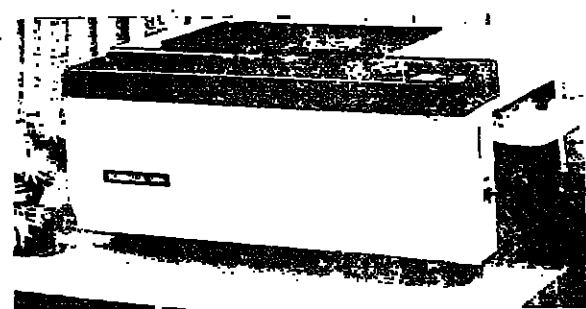


King Hussein officiates at the inauguration of Amman's Palestine Hospital. To the immediate left is His Highness Prince Mohammad, then Mr. Bahjat Talhouni the present Speaker of the Upper House. To the right is Prime Minister Majali. Dr. Jamil Tutunji, Minister of Health, is at the microphone.



A young King Hussein turns on the taps that supply Wadi Seer with water. Second from left is Mr. Said Al Mufti, then Speaker of the Upper House. Immediately to the King's left is Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, then Mr. Majali (gesturing).

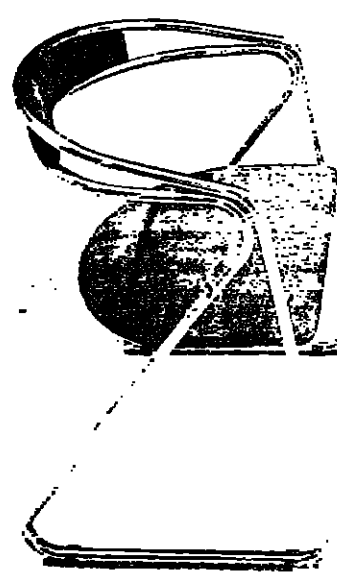
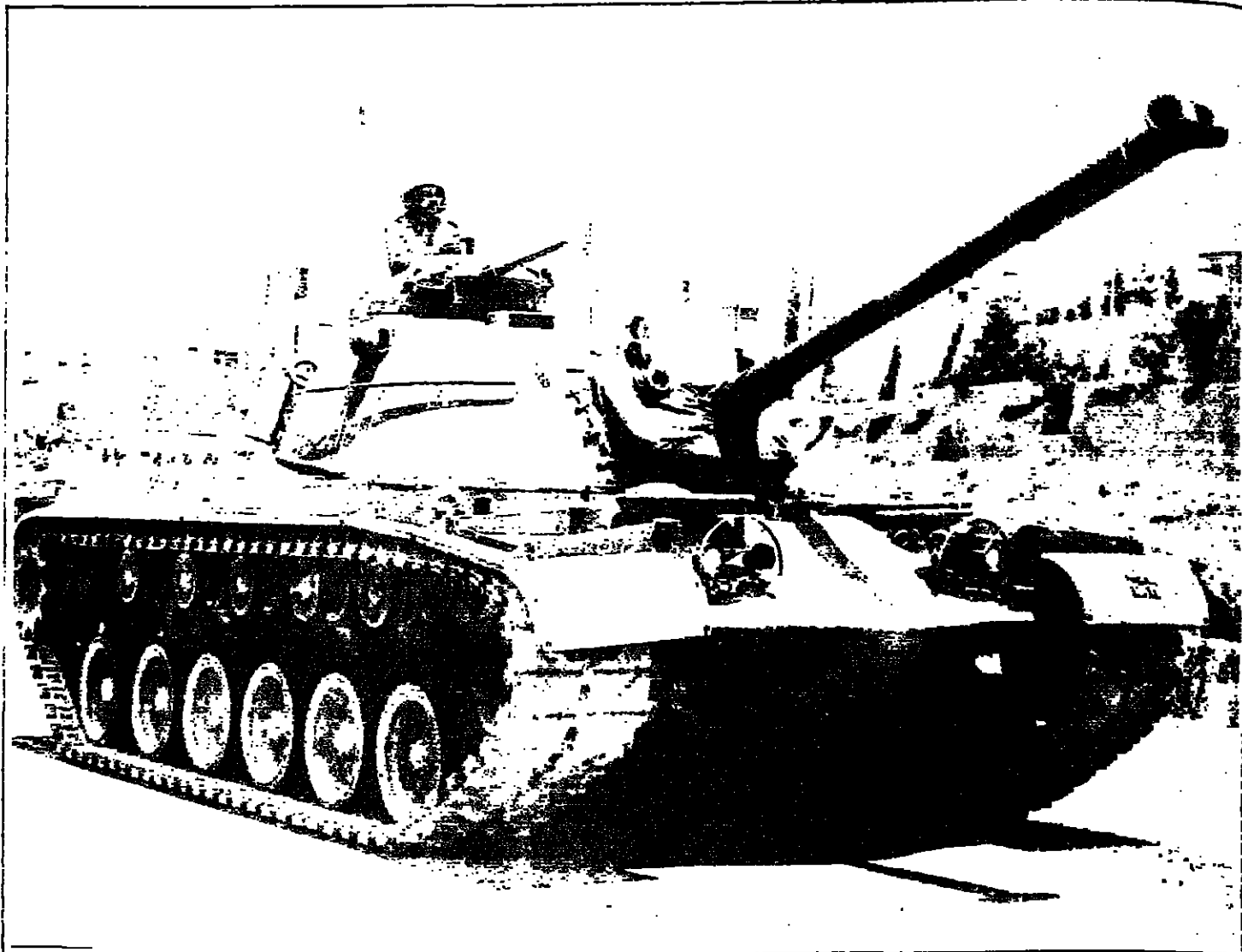
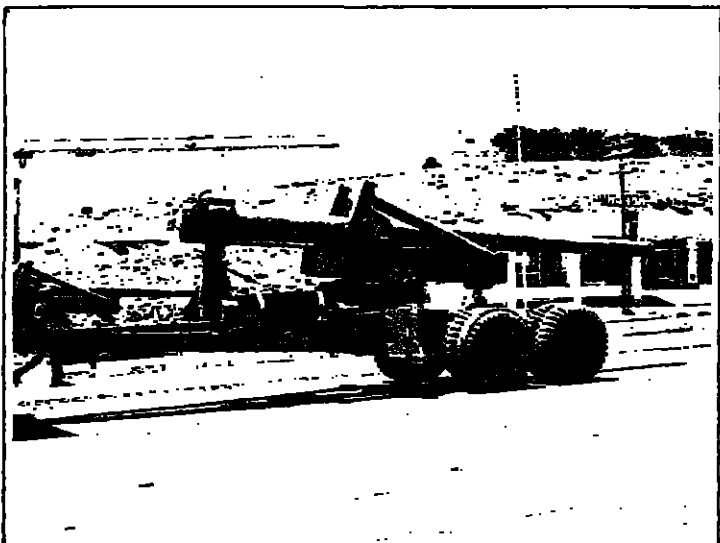
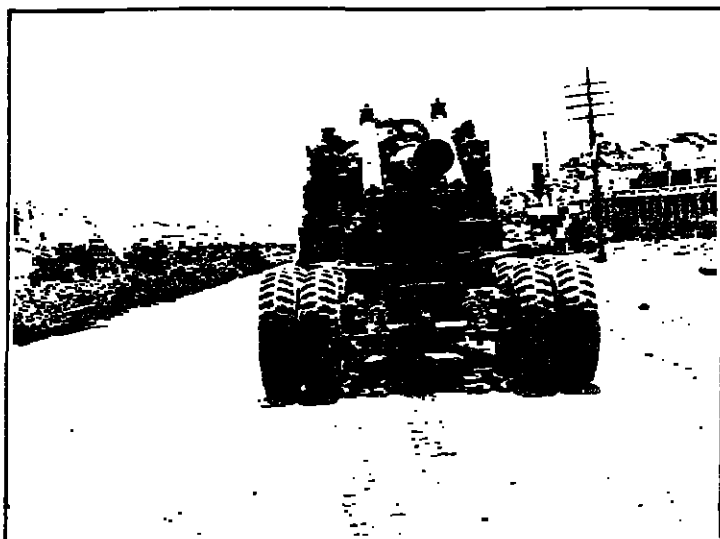
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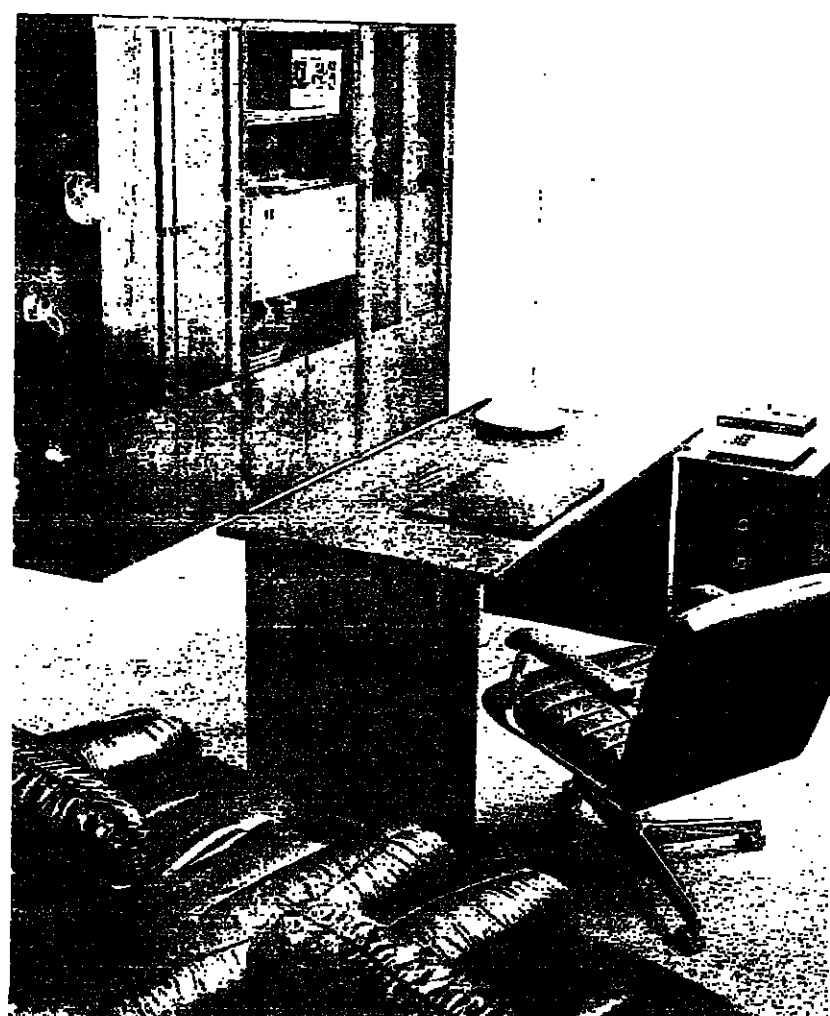
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# Jordan's army rehearses its parade for the Silver Jubilee

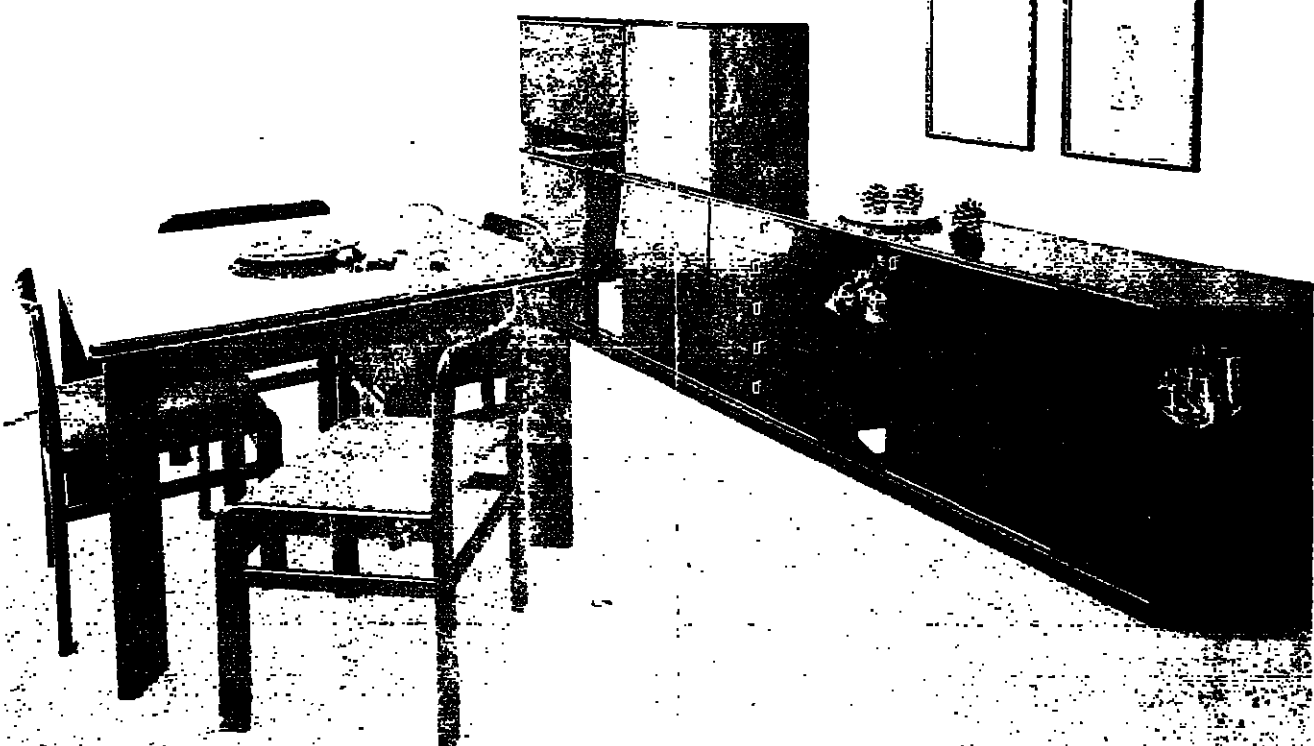
Photos by Yousef Al Allan



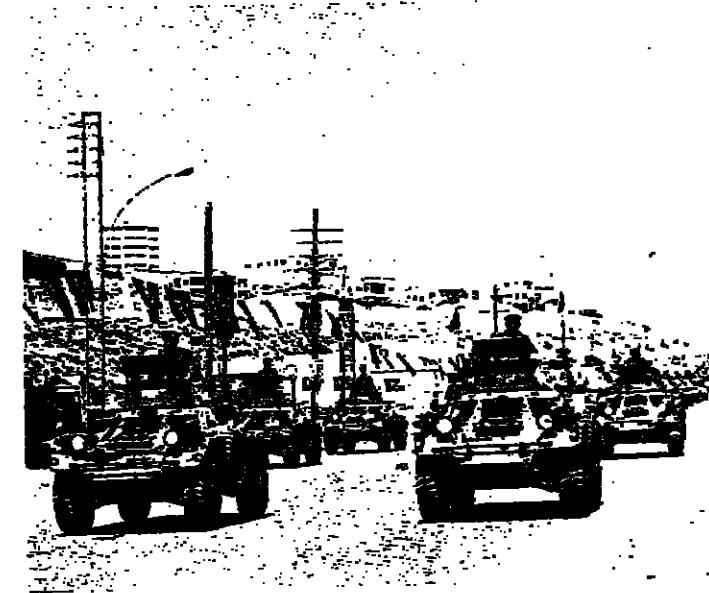
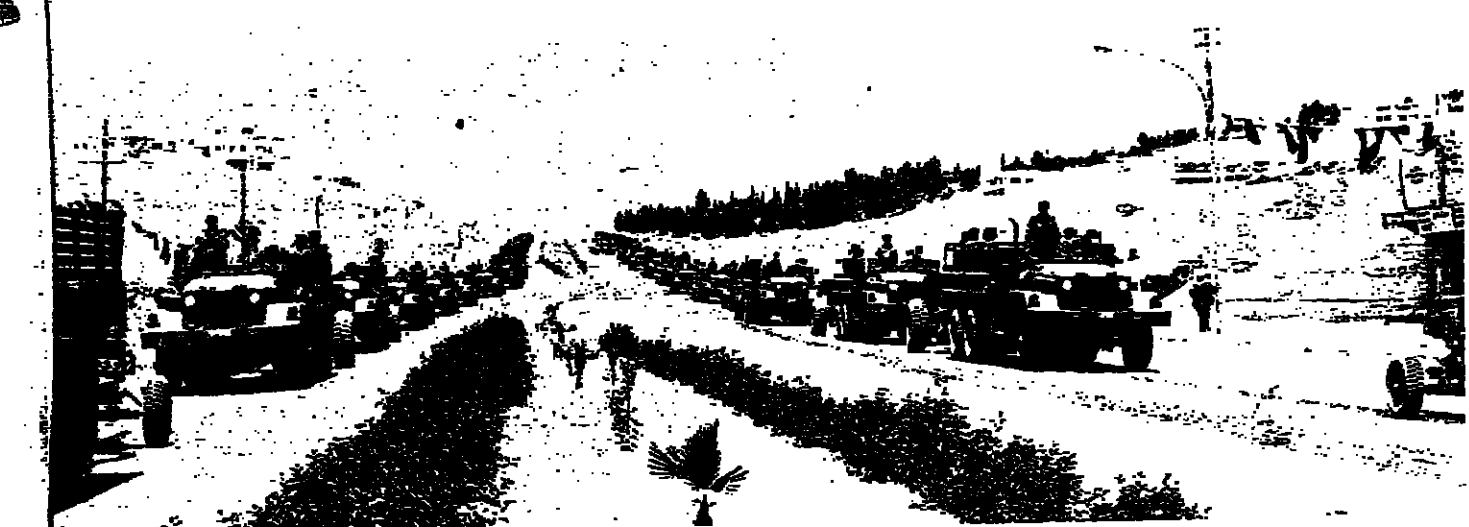
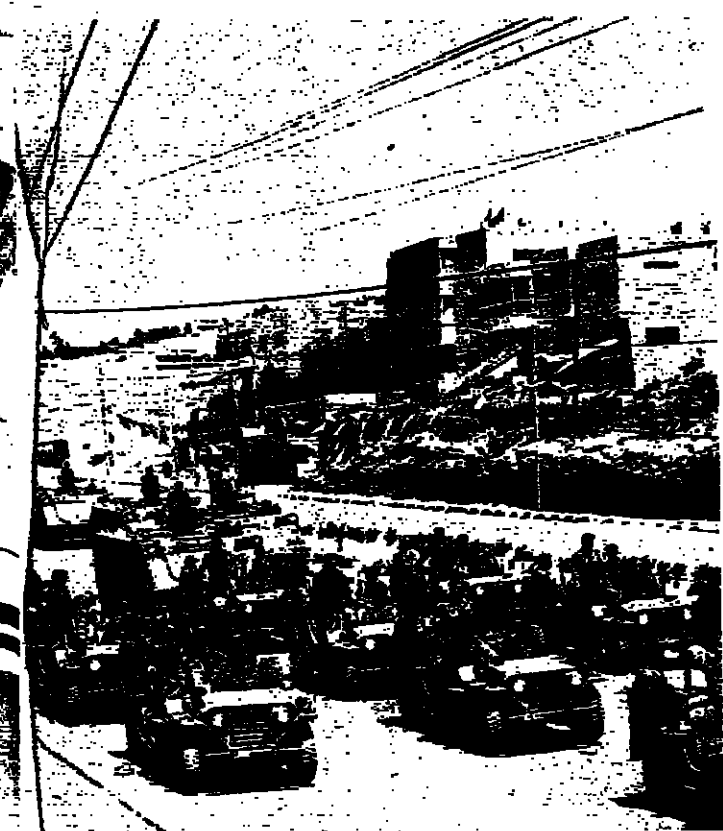
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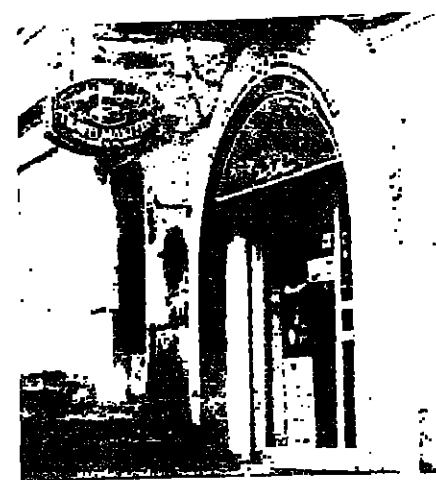
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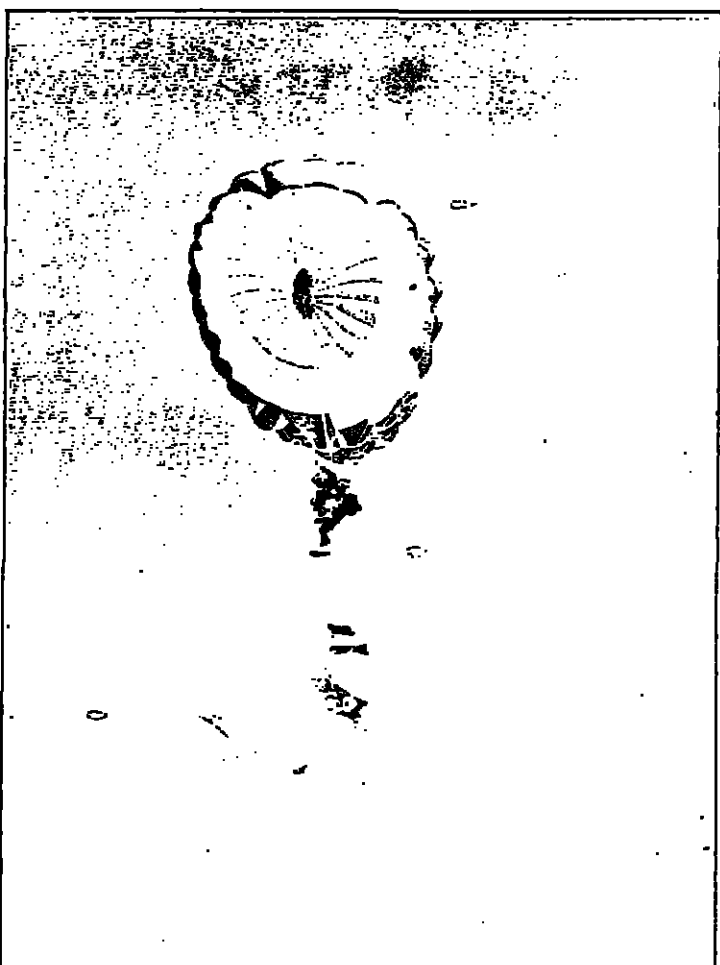
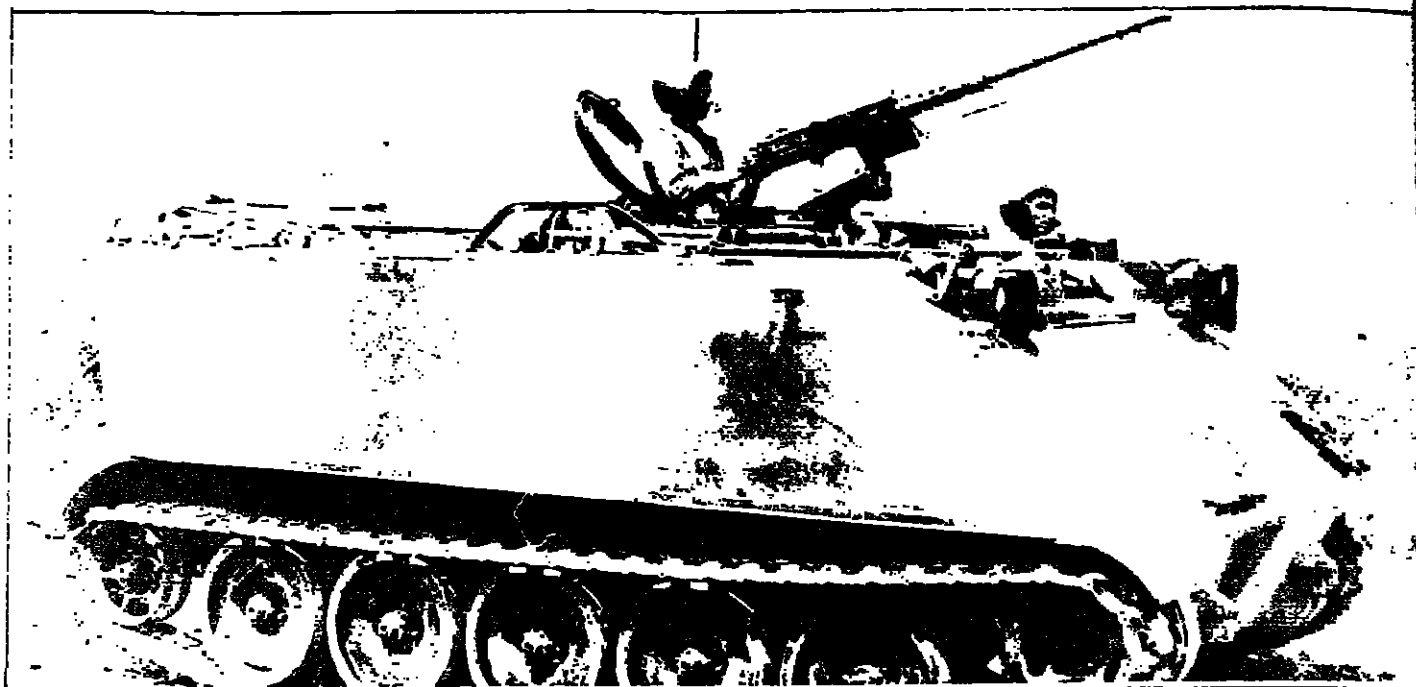
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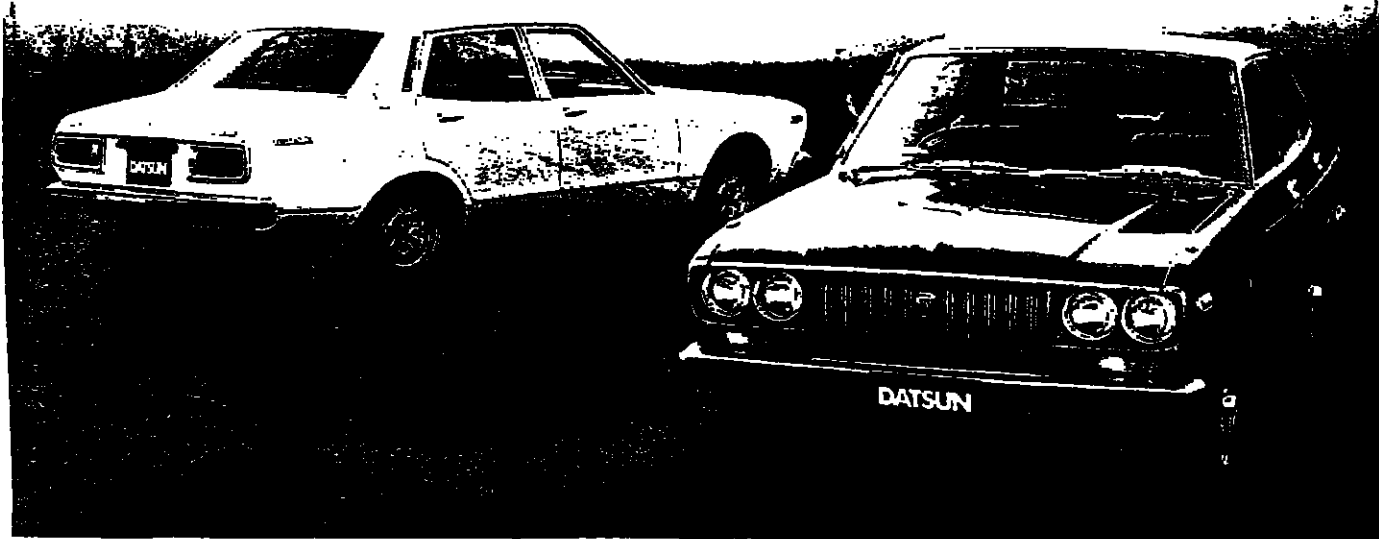
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# Financial sector bounds forward full of confidence

By Jawad Anani  
Special to the Jordan Times

Jordan has come a long way since 1952 as far as financial development is concerned. The 25 years have witnessed a transformation from a naive barter system to a sophisticated multi-asset one in 1977. Moreover, the functions of money have changed from a unit of account and medium of exchange to one of speculative near-money status.



Central Bank Keeping tabs on what the financial market is doing.

When we put this development into proper perspective, a reference to certain theories pertaining to financial development might be in order. Gur and Shaw wrote in the sixties and Goldsmith in the later sixties, on causes of and measures to speed up financial development. They agreed unanimously that a country's financial development depends on its per capita income, i.e. the higher the per capita income, the more sophisticated the financial structure.

When we go on to say that when the market grows, division of labor becomes more evident, growth in income, a diversification of financial assets, financial intermediaries and financial investments, Goldsmith devised a set of measures with which to measure the extent of financial growth. He can do that by relating the volume of money supply (M1) to GNP (gross national product), by measuring financial assets to total wealth and so on.

credit institutions, representative offices, insurance companies, the Postal Savings Fund, a large Central Bank and a new financial market, then the growth becomes grotesque. Moreover, financial instruments were confined in the early fifties to cheques, acceptances and discounted bills. The spectrum now includes: Central government bonds and bills, certain semi-government institutions bonds, a large assortment of shares and other newly emerging short-term financial papers.

The interest rate structure was merely confined, in the early fifties, to commercial deposit and loan rates. However, if we pass a cursory look over the tables issued by the Central Bank in its Monthly Statistical Bulletin, we realise that there is now a complicated structure in existence.

The development in the financial structure may also be felt in the appearance of new brokers and investment companies. The financial sector has certainly proved itself to be the leading one in the Jordanian economy. While in most countries we find that the growth in the financial structure lags

behind real sectors, in Jordan the opposite may be closer to the truth.

In the Five-Year Development Plan (1976-80), we find a much better realisation of the role of the financial and monetary structure in economic development. A section on the role of the monetary sector in the plan was given space, but probably lower down the list than it should have been found. There is no fault or underestimation, because no one could have imagined in 1975 the incredible growth in the financial sector which in fact took place that year.

The reasons for this sudden growth in 1975 may now be rationalised by inflationary pressures. Hard-won savings by Jordanians inside or outside suddenly began to actively seek out investment opportunities. Moreover, the phenomenal interest by Arab and foreign investors in Jordan necessitated the creation of sophisticated financial intermediation. Jordan has now grown to become a credit-worthy client in Euro-markets and other international financial markets. This linkage is beginning to emerge as an important development which the Jordanian

economy is responding to with vigour.

Such growth must be carefully watched. Money cannot always be trusted to generate real growth. This sudden outburst of financial growth could make us witness a mirage.

The Central Bank must use every weapon at its disposal to make sure that this happy procedure does not turn against us. Monetary functions can be unstable and unpredictable, as the experience of many countries has indicated. We have to make sure that monetary assets have a real-asset backing -- otherwise we would be exchanging one form of money for another. It is high time that we channelled more financial assets into real investments.

I am sure we can absorb all that liquidity. Our drive to industrialise and enhance material output should be given a boost by the financial sector. There are ample opportunities for real investments, and we must jump at it. A final statement -- without internal solidarity and security the growth of the financial sector could not have been possible. As long as we have order, every potential success can be translated into a reality.

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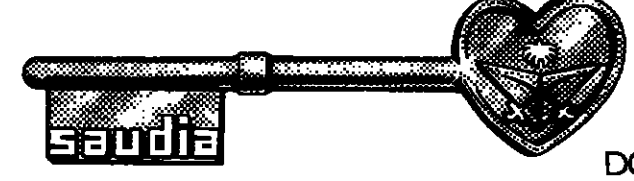
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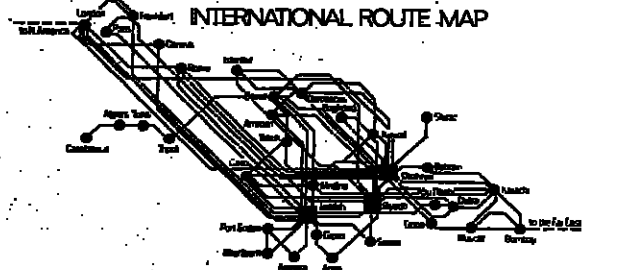
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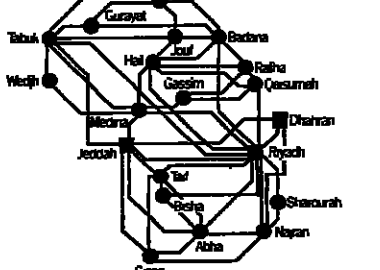
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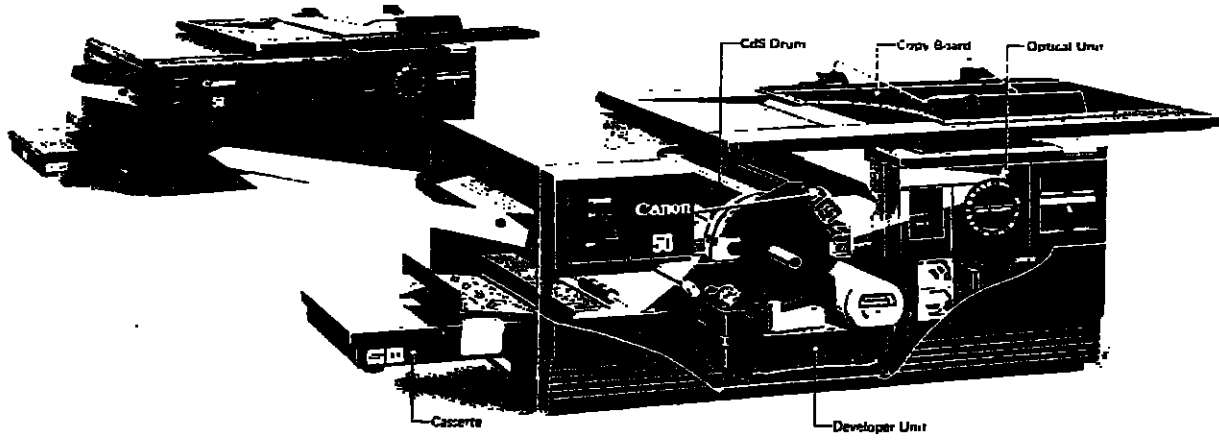
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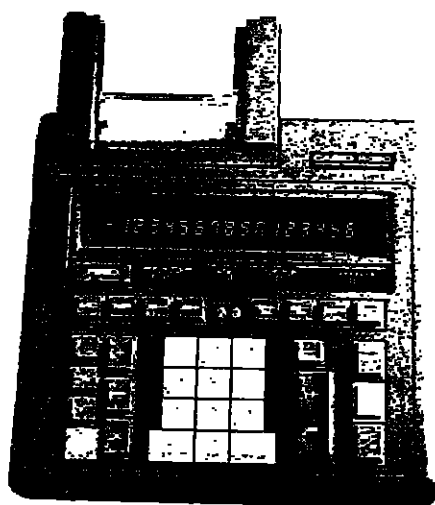
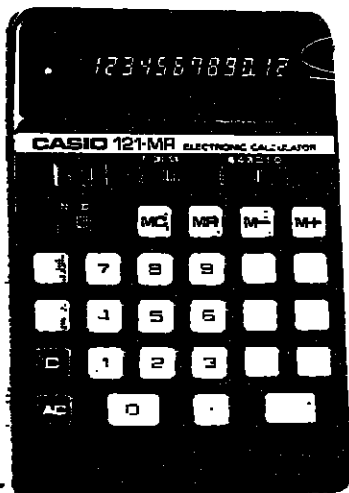
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**Canon, Low Cost Never Means Low Quality.**



By Omar Jawad  
Special to the Jordan Times

Jordan celebrates 25 years of rule under His Majesty King Hussein at a time when, in the economic sphere, the country is starting to taste the first morsels of home-grown success. More significantly, the economic menu that has been planned out by Jordan's policy-makers reflects a historic process by which the country has started to make economic strides of its own choosing, rather than being buffeted and blown about by the economic, political and military upheavals of the Middle East.

In fact, Jordan has just passed through a two-year period of frenzied economic activity that has brought a new element of concern into the country's economic viability. Ironically, this concern stems from Jordan's recent successes in moving ahead with its development plans at a pace that has put immense pressures on the country's limited domestic productive capacity.

The single overriding characteristic of Jordan's economic magic over the past decade has been a very heavy reliance on money that has come into the country from abroad. This money has come in the form of budgetary support from traditional friendly states (most notably the United States, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait), grants and loans to the government, and, most recently, a massive

inflow of money sent back to the country by Jordanians working abroad (mainly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf oil-producing states).

The immediate question-mark that hangs over Jordan's economic progress is whether this massive inflow of both official and private money can be sustained over the next four years of the 1976-1980 five-year plan without pushing up inflation so quickly or accentuating shortages in the supply of some goods and services so sharply that the gains of the economy as a whole are wiped out for the great bulk of Jordanians who live as wage earners on fixed monthly incomes.

It is certainly a pleasant irony of sorts that Jordan is

now grappling with the negative ramifications and spinoffs of its economic successes, seeing as that during most of the past half century -- or since the country was first established under the Emir Abdullah in 1922 -- it has had little opportunity in the economic sphere to do anything but seek to balance the budget every year with a constant inflow of foreign aid.

But the manner in which Jordan tackles its immediate economic challenges will help determine the long-range successes of the country, and the next four years of the five-year plan will be taken by hard-nosed outside observers -- as a test of what Jordan can do when it is put to the test.

That test has two major facets. The first, as outlined in the general aims of the five-year plan, is to gradually shift the centre of gravity of the national economy to one that is based more on productive activity, such as industry, manufacturing, mineral exploitation, agriculture and even tourism. The second facet is to make sure that the large amounts of private capital that are flowing into Jordan are directed into productive investments that will help bring about this fundamental shift, and simultaneously to make sure that the tremendous demand that has been created by the inflows of private and public money does not strain Jordan's productive resources to the point where the result is a severe cycle of higher wages and higher prices.

This is particularly delicate because Jordan spends such a large percentage of its budget on defence, police and the civil service (a full 47 per cent of the 1977 budget), and it would be an economic disaster for a situation to arise where the state tries to keep increasing its employees' salaries to try and keep up with inflation that is in significant part the result of sustained annual developmental and recurring expenditures by the state itself.

The speculative spree that hit the country over the past two years is an unpleasant example of what can easily happen over and over again in a small economy with limited

outlets for whatever extra cash people happen to have in their hands at a time when inflationary pressures throughout the Middle East and the world -- let alone within the country itself -- are causing them to seek profits.

The added dilemma for Jordan is that the process that is being undertaken -- the transformation of the economy away from services and into more productive work -- is by nature a slow one. At least five and ten years will have to pass before major shifts in the economic structure can be said to have been brought about as planned.

The question then remains: Will Jordan get through the coming few years with sufficiently diligent and agile responses and controls on the part of the government to make sure that the speculative-inflationary fever that was so uncomfortable over the past two years does not return in a more serious form again and again?

The results of the past few years do not answer that question completely. The Central Bank of Jordan stepped into the market place at the end of 1975, perhaps a bit more cautiously than it could have, to slap controls on the interest and lending policies of commercial banks. The aim was to encourage people to put their money into savings accounts, and then to encourage the banks to lend this money to industrial and manufacturing concerns.

In fact, the banks did not cooperate fully, and Central Bank statistics show that for all of 1976, the commercial banks increased their total lending by a whopping 60 per cent, from JD 121 million in 1965 to JD 184 million at the end of last year.

Moreover, a full 60 per cent of bank credit went to finance trade (especially expensive luxury imports) and land and real estate speculation or construction activity. These are precisely the sectors where the government would like to see a de-emphasis, and the gap between what the state would like to happen within the framework of the five-year plan and what the profit-oriented private sector would instinctively do illustrates the peculiar dilemma that faces the Jordanian government. This is the dilemma of trying to impose strict controls on economic activity while maintaining the reality of a free and open economy.

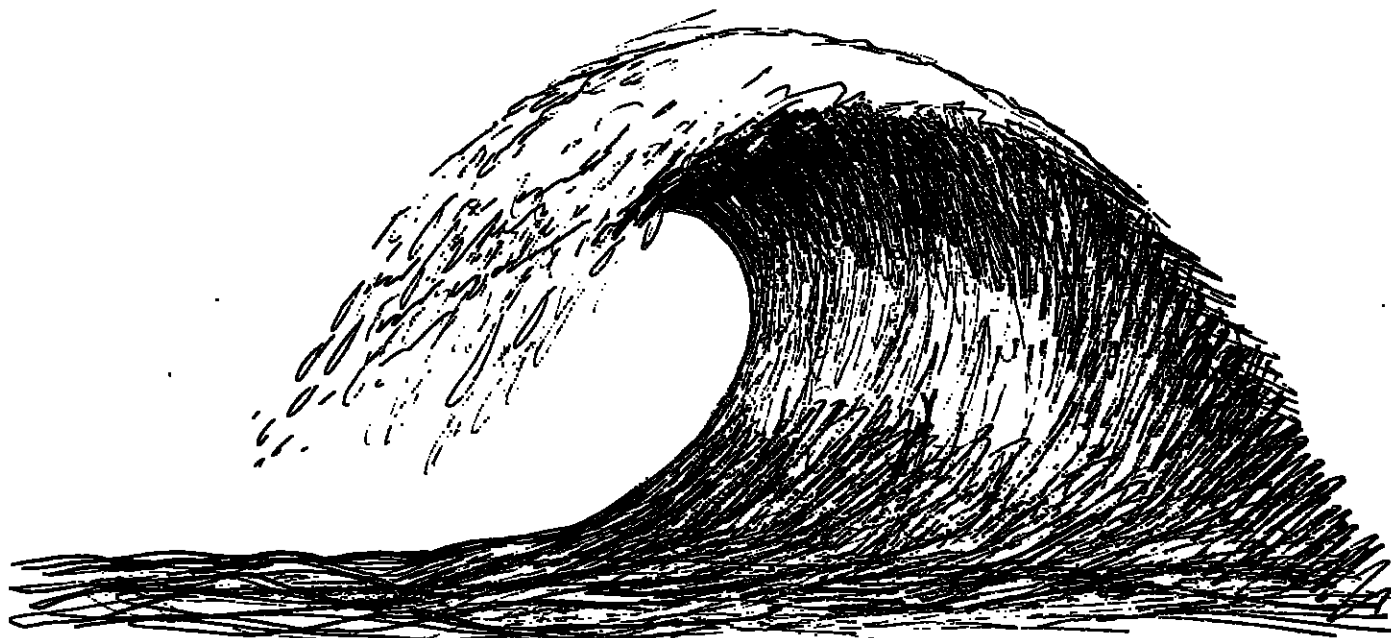
The full ramifications of this dilemma are that Jordan's large forward over the past five years has been the result of close cooperation between the government and the private sector. And a full 50.1 per cent of the five-year plan investments for new development projects (JD 383 million out of JD 765 million) is supposed to come from private sector sources. If all of a sudden the state were to impose controls on how private money can be invested, it is likely that much of the private money that has been successfully injected into the national development effort would dry up.

Unlike Saudi Arabia or Kuwait, Jordan does not have the state funds to make up for what the private sector may withhold. Thus it is vitally important for Jordan's long-term economic health that an atmosphere be maintained within which private savings can be directed to productive investments. A large part of this process will require the establishment of new institutions that will handle this flow of mostly domestic money. The stock market that will open this summer is one such institution, as are two new investment banks that are being opened this year (with a majority Jordanian shareholding and minority Gulf interests).

This dramatizes a major aim of the five-year plan, which is to start reducing Jordan's heavy dependence on foreign grants and loans and to start depending more on domestic resources. In last year's budget of JD 260 million, domestic revenues accounted for only JD 110 million. The rest was made up from foreign budgetary grants, loans and domestic borrowing.

This year's budget continues the same pattern, with anticipated domestic revenues of JD 137 in a total budget of JD 332 million. In this year's budget, more than half of recurring and developmental

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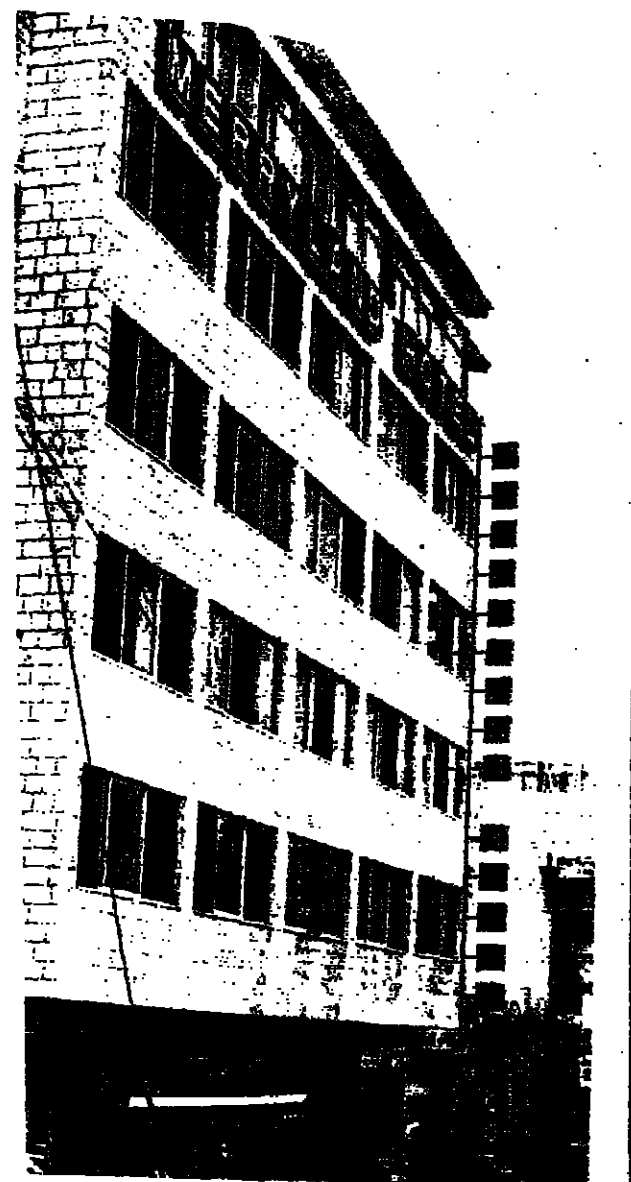
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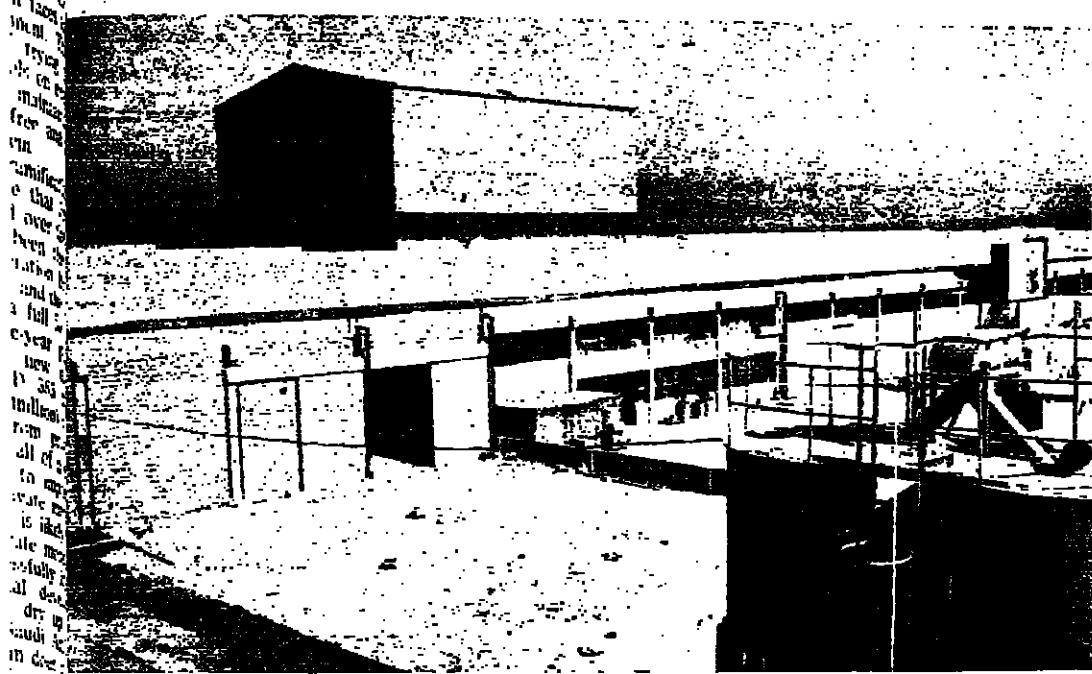
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The ceramics factory: One example of the positive side of the economic boom.

Expenditures will come from foreign aid in the form of loans or outright grants. Another worrying factor for Jordan is the increasing trade deficit which means that while domestic demand for goods is growing quickly, domestic production cannot keep pace, and the gap is made up by imports. Last year, imports exceeded exports by JD 290 million (1975 figure was JD 195 million). This is a very high gap for a country whose GDP in 1975 was JD 320 million and even though exports year totalled JD 49.6 million, a full 40 per cent of this (JD 20 million) was accounted for by phosphate exports. The fundamental aim of the year plan is to tackle all these fronts simultaneously.

Long-term objectives of the plan are to increase domestic productive capacity, particularly by developing the commercial producing sectors of the economy; to reduce the trade deficit by increasing and diversifying exports; to develop domestic revenues as the main source of state revenues; and to slowly decrease dependence on foreign aid and move Jordan to an eventual position of sustained growth.

The aim of the plan is to shift the relative importances of the different sectors of the economy. For example, the mining and manufacturing sector is expected to account for 28 per cent of GDP by 1980, compared to just 16 per cent today. Agriculture will drop (from 10 to 8 per cent), as will trade (from 19 to 15 per cent) and public administration and defence (from 19 to 15 per cent). The total services sector has a disproportionately high share of GDP today at 65 per cent, and this is expected to drop to 56 per cent by the end of the plan in 1980.

To bring about these structural shifts, the plan includes investment targets of JD 229 million for the mining and manufacturing sector (or a full 30 per cent of all plan investments), JD 120 million for transportation (16 per cent), JD 97 million for water projects (13 per cent) and JD 40 million for agriculture (five per cent).

But after the first full year of the plan, real concern has emerged about whether Jordan's small economic base, coupled with an erratic performance in the agricultural sector that is heavily dependent on the vagaries of rainfall, is capable of withstanding these injections of funds.

The result over the past two years has been mixed. The demand pressures on the economy resulted in shortages and higher prices. The inflation rate is thought to be about 20 per cent for 1976, meaning it has stayed at that high level for two years in a row.

While the Central Bank's intervention in the commercial banking system did not have the full desired effects of slowing down the speculative flows of money into land and trade business, it did put the business community on guard that the state is not prepared to stand by idly while some people's easy profits mean higher prices for others who live on fixed incomes.

This time around, the speculative spree that was fuelled by vast amounts of new money coming into Jordan has died out. The money supply figures in this regard are dramatic. The money supply increased sharply from JD 139 million in 1973, to JD 170 million in 1974, and JD 218 million in 1975. It then continued rising briskly to JD 270 million by September 1976, but since then it has levelled off abruptly, and during the past six months it has started to

fall back to around the JD 265 million level.

A similar levelling off has been registered in the assets of the commercial banks, which have nearly tripled to JD 290 million since the end of 1973.

For the moment, Jordan's economy is passing through a quieter phase that includes re-exporting many of the consumer items that were ordered during last year's buying fever, and a total lull in the land market. Construction activity has also slowed down.

But the underlying structural vulnerabilities are still there. Jordan has been fortunate in that it has always been able to raise the money it requires from its friends abroad. But a money chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and in the Middle East the past decade has shown that, for one reason or another, Jordan has been vulnerable to the winds that blow all around it.

The fact remains that Jordan has reached the stage today where its long-term goal of economic self-sufficiency is no longer a wishful dream. It has proved that it can muster the domestic resources to forge for itself a more viable regional economic role than it has ever dared or hoped play in the past. It has also proved that it has the stability and underlying resources — particularly human resources — to press ahead with a bold but well conceived developmental strategy.

The question-marks that have recently emerged are a mixed blessing in that they are the result of an economy that has been moving at full speed. One thinks that Jordan's economic planners must be pleased with the challenges of having to deal with the excesses of success. The challenge now is to maintain the clearheadedness to see one's immediate economic constraints and challenges within the perspective of long-term viability.

The record of the past few years has been more than satisfactory. The next several years will be the acid test of whether Jordan can cope with success as it has always had to cope with difficulty.

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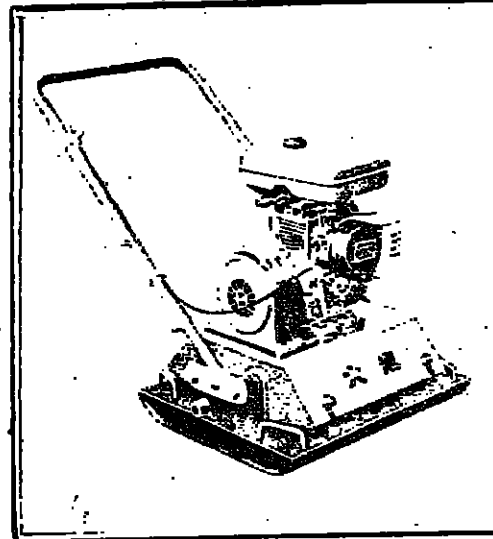
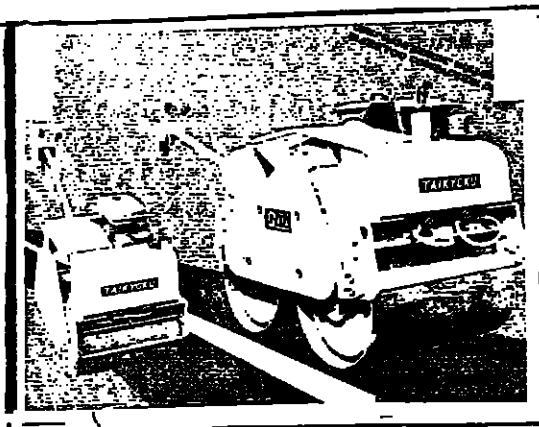
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# Transport development faces bottlenecks and successes

By Cliff Bale  
Special to the Jordan Times

Transport forms an important element in Jordan's development effort, an element which must be present to ensure the smooth running of the economy.

Several important projects are underway in this field. They include road construction; expansions to the Port of Aqaba and the present airport in Amman; construction of a new international airport; and modernisation of the railway system.

The barren wastelands of eastern Jordan are witnessing intense activity in the road building field. The aim is to link Jordan with Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to ensure greater trade and increased revenues from transit traffic, especially from the Port of Aqaba to Iraq.

The most important is a 223 kms. two-lane highway linking the desert oasis of Azraq with the Iraqi border. It has been split into three sections, linking Azraq with H-5 (45 kms.), H-5 with H-4 (108 kms.) and H-4 with the Iraqi border (70 kms.).

The JD 8 million project, to be financed by Iraq, the main beneficiary, is still in its early days. The first stage is one third complete, according to Ministry of Public Works officials, although the three contracts have now been awarded.

The Shahn Engineering and Contracting Company is working on the first two stages, while a joint venture between the Portuguese firm of Tamega and the local Transorient Engineering and Contracting Company will work on the 70 kms. final stretch, due for completion within two years.

This road will be linked to the Port of Aqaba by a 200 kms. highway between Azraq, Bayir, Jaffer and Ma'an. The construction cost is estimated at JD 6 million, but work is not expected to start until 1980.

Azraq will become a veritable crossroads, for it is also linked to the Saudi border. The 56 kms. road was completed at the beginning of this year at a cost of JD 1.5 million.

Another ambitious project aims to link the northern region of the Jordan Valley with Aqaba via the Dead Sea and Wadi Araba. This project -- or rather series of projects, for some are underway, while others are still on the drawing board -- will facilitate transport of agricultural produce in the Jordan Valley and minerals along the Dead Sea coast and Wadi Araba.

The North Shouneh-Dead Sea road only involves the construction of an additional eight kms., but 97 kms. of existing road must be widened. This JD 1.3 million project, part of the Jordan Valley integrated development plan, is reaching its closing stages.

The Dead Sea link, an ambitious project to skirt the mineral-rich waters, is still under study, and will not be started until after the present five-year plan is completed.



Work proceeds on a major road construction project making Jordan a tighter economic entity.

The Port of Aqaba itself has witnessed an unexpected turnaround. After facing the problem of chronic delays -- which in themselves led to holdups in construction projects which needed imported machinery -- the port was declared uncongested in April and even some of its expansion plans were put into question.

Increased productivity achieved through new cargo handling systems and better use of the workforce is threatening plans to add four new major berths, two smaller berths and two lighterage berths, as well as storage areas.

Port officials expect only one or two of the major berths to be built. Another possibility is to implement the whole project over a longer period of time.

The arrival of a new floating berth in March has also contributed to the efficiency of the port. Built in Japan and towed all the way here in a two-month journey, the berth will mainly handle containerised cargo. A second berth, similar to the first 100 metre x 35 metre one, will arrive here in August.

Bottlenecks are still the order of the day in the aviation field, in spite of the recent inauguration of extensions to Amman's present airport. Aviation officials see this as a stop-gap measure, in any case, since Amman International Airport, recently renamed Queen Alya Airport, should come into service in 1979.

The JD 5.4 million works at the present airport included the lengthening and widening of the runway -- now 3,510 metres long -- so it can take the Jumbo jets now dotting the scene here more frequently.

A new arrival building, parking lots and equipment for lighting and unmanned landings

also modernise the airport, officials of Aila, the Jordanian Airline, still express concern about their ability to handle the increasing traffic.

The new JD 38 million port will ensure adequate facilities to cope with an expected 10-fold increase in passenger traffic in the period up to 1985. However, work is progressing slowly since administrative and technical problems have continuously plagued the project. This culminated in a sudden pullout by the Ministry of Transport's consultants, which put work back an estimated six months, according to ministry officials.

Work is progressing on first of two 3,600 metre ways and is expected to be completed in early 1978, could be pushed back as laying of the concrete has only just started -- months behind schedule.

The basic design consists of two autonomous halves, comprising one runway, terminal building and support facilities. Work on the terminal building and support facilities has only reached the design stage so far.

Project officials think ministry will push ahead with work on one half, ensuring completion at the end of 1978. The second half will then be an expansion stage.

The fourth transport project -- not as important as the others, although it is vital for the conveyor phosphates to the Port of Aqaba.

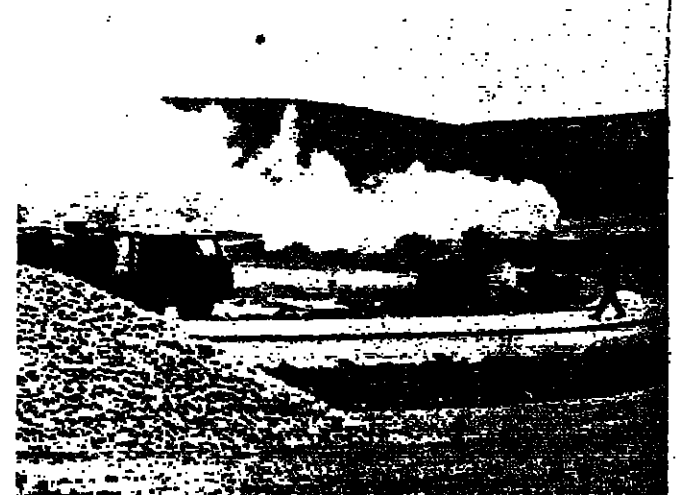
A 116 kms. stretch in the southern town of Haifa and Aqaba was added to 430 kms. of pre-World War network in 1975. This new costing JD 26 million, can transport 1.6 million tons of phosphate per annum from Hasa mine in central Jordan, as well as 250,000 tons of general cargo from Aqaba to Amman.

Phosphate transport capacity will rise over the next years to reach 7.5 million tons in 1980. A JD 14 million scheme to install new steel rail sidings, rolling stock communications and signalling systems will ensure the smooth running of an increasingly important means of transport in Jordan.

As a further innovation, Hifaz Railway is now running a diesel-electric passenger train between Amman and Dammam instead of the nostalgic out-of-date steam locomotives.



Quality control is vital if transport projects are to be effective.



The extension to Amman airport's runway is complete.

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# Bedouin children: Looking out towards a new world



Photos by Rami, G. Khouri



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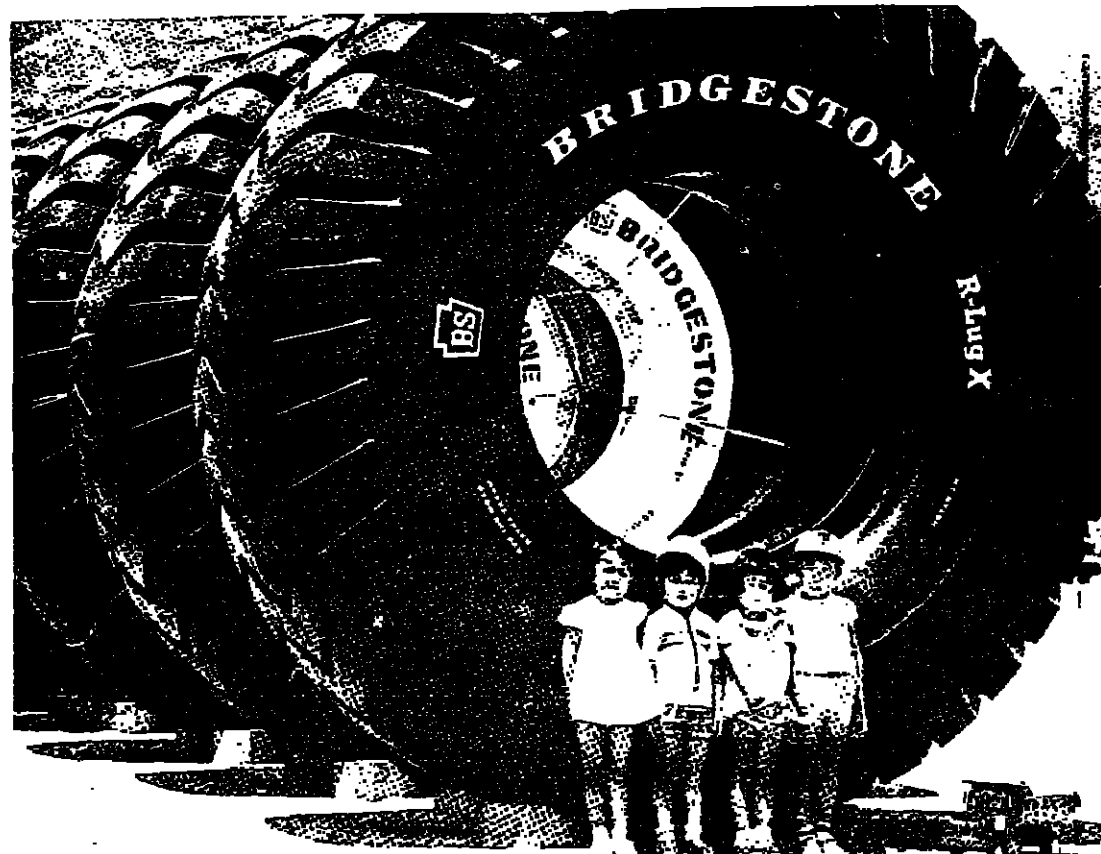
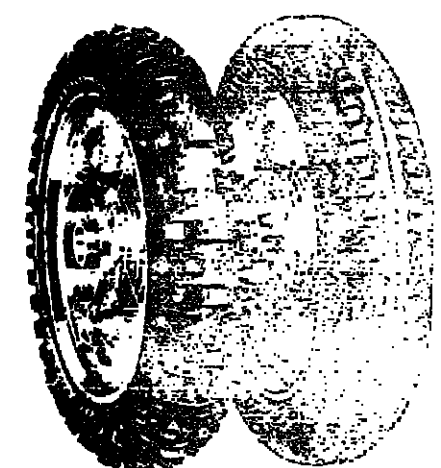
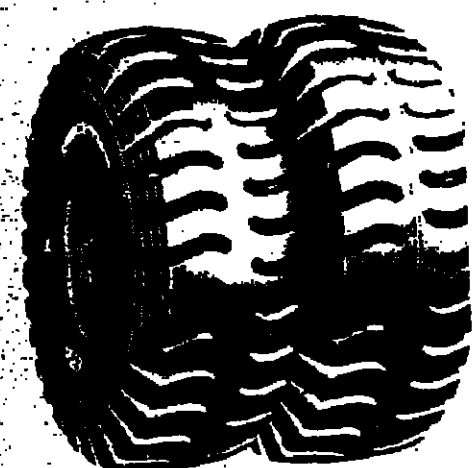
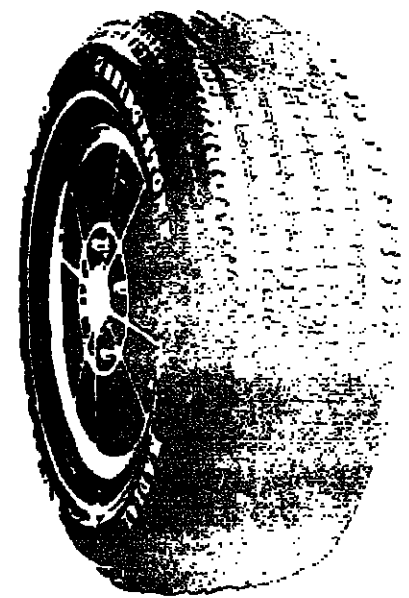
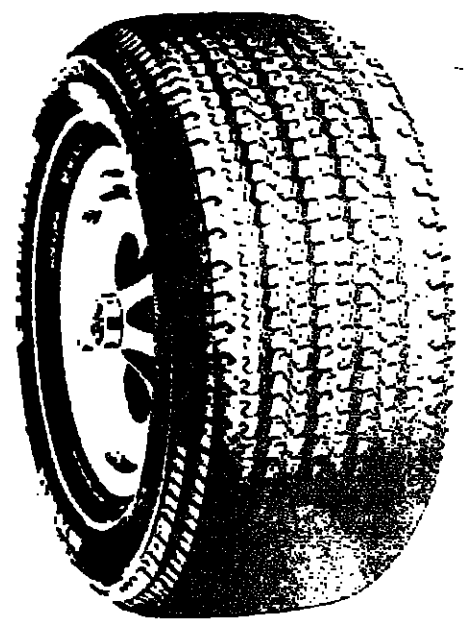
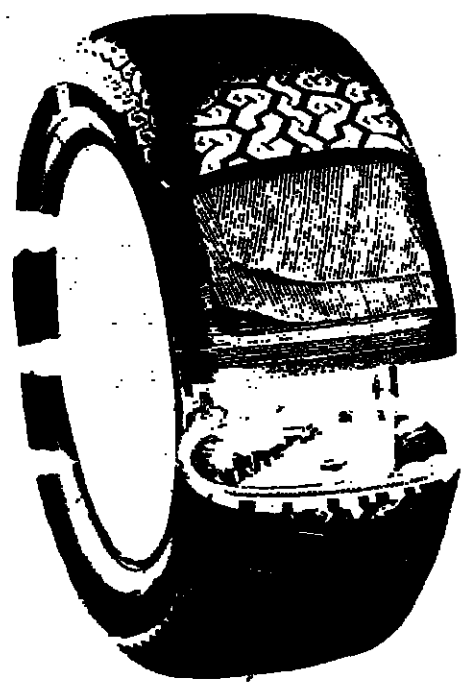


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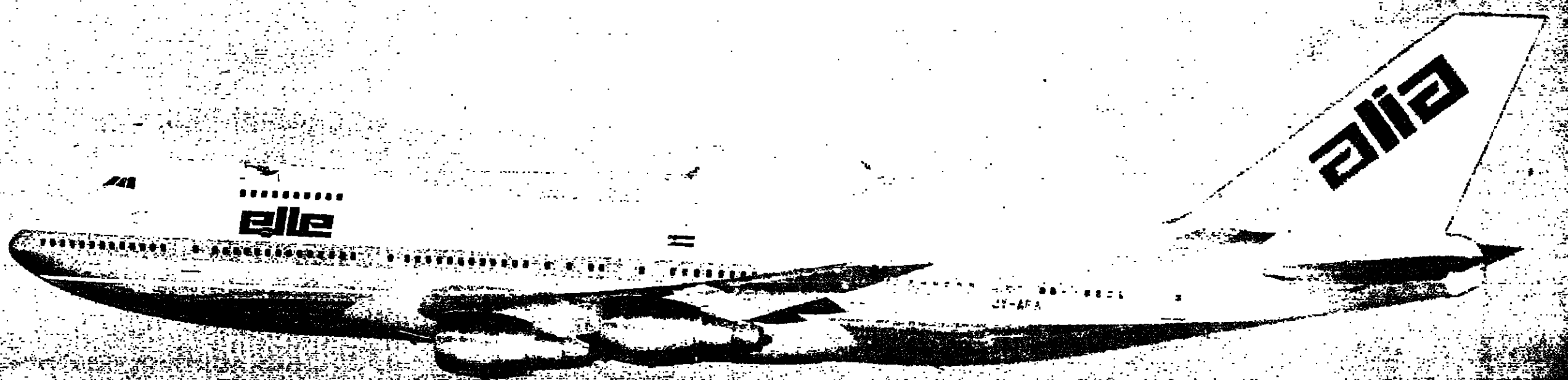
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